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WORONI

REGULAR FEATURES

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Sorry...

We wish to apologize to Jonathan Schultz (and co-author) for not being able to print their article in this issue of Woroni. We hope to have it in the next issue: Eds

S.A. President's Report

A VICTORY ...

The ANU Administration has recently completed its response to the now notorious Dawkins Green Paper on the restructuring of Higher Education. The ANU's response is not a rabid strident document. It is however, for all its reasoned tones, a victory for students at ANU and nationally. The response is not perfect but the University's change of stance has brought it far closer to the student movement's position on higher education. The victory is in the change. The fight is still to come.

In late 1986 the ANU crushed a motion before it put up by the Students Association opposing the Higher Education Administration Charge. The ANU had to be seen to be following the government line.

In August 1987 the ANU Council endorsed the marketing of education and the continual erosion of the public sector through the introduction of full fee paying courses in the Economics and Commerce Faculty. Enter the Green Paper.

A series of student actions strengthened the fleshy spine of the ANU administrators and academics. From the Council sit-in in August last year, to the 650 students who sought extensions of time to pay the HEAC and the 500 who still have not paid their HEAC, the ANU has shifted its institutional weight in support of key demands of students all over Australia. This change has been dramatic and is exemplified in the progression of the ANU's response to the Dawkins Green Paper.

On Wednesday March 16 a special meeting of the Board of Faculties convened to look at a draft response to the Green Paper. The whole raging turmoil of tuition fees, public funding, and equity & access issues received one paragraph's worth of mention in a sixteen-page document. There was an entirely inconsistent approach taken over improving credit transfer arrangements between institutions.

By March 24 the revised document before the Planning Committee demonstrated the strength of student interventions into this drafting process. The Planning Committee of Council's draft document revealed dramatic changes. There was a full section in the response entitled Equity and Access. The ANU commended the "commitment to expanding participation in higher education among underprivileged groups" (Draft ANU Response to the Green Paper 620A/1988 p.1); while also being critical of:

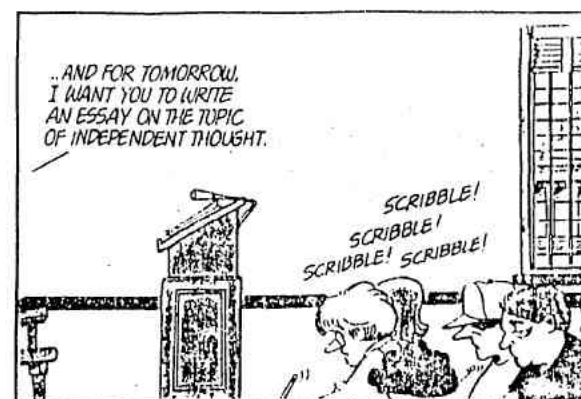
... the suggestion that the system must grow with no additional Government funding, and should not even retain its current proportion of GDP (Paper 620A/1988 p.2).

It also made the linkages between funding higher education through tuition fees and fees' adverse impact on access (Paper 620A/1988 p.3).

In addition the response indicated a strengthened opposition to the narrow economic and instrumentalist approach to higher education and its lack of emphasis on the roles of the social sciences and humanities (Paper 620A/1988 p.3).

This response represents a significant change in the position of the University and a victory for students. In April 1988 the ANU was prepared given all its conservatism to say:

there is considerable concern in the University that the introduction of substantial fees will reduce the participation of people who cannot afford to pay them (Paper 620A/1988 p.9).



Continued →

The ANU has tacitly come out against tuition fees and in favour of continued public funding of higher education.

Perhaps the key point to make is that the student movement is rallying support, but that we can't rest here. Fees will not go away if we sit around: don't leave victories to your friends, be a part of it.

Andrew Major

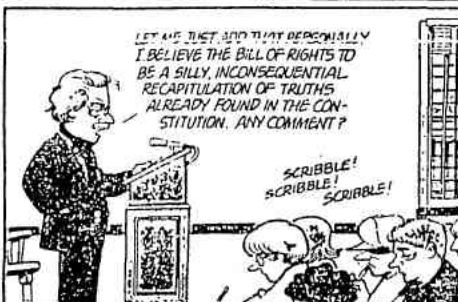
ANUSA

EDITORIAL

Food, being such a vital part of our existence was chosen as the theme for this issue.

Food plays such a major role in our lives that there is no way it can avoid being caught up in social, political, economic, cultural and environmental issues. So in this edition of your woroni we have tried to bring you the serious and not so serious side of food - as well as our regular features and reveals. We hope that you enjoy this issue, and look forward to receiving more contributions (with names & contact numbers) for our future issues. The next issue's theme will be "The Fragile Earth" and the one after that "Religion", contribution deadlines are Monday 11th April and Tuesday 26th April respectively - so mark them on your calendars!

Take care Everyone,
The Editors



Dear Editors,

On: 'Nasty Assessment Schemes', especially in the Science Faculty:-

Having recently experienced yet another bout of perfunctory 'consultation' with students about assessment, I am forced to question the cause of the reluctance of staff to enable students any meaningful input into the decision-making process.

Are they intent on maintaining their salary with as little time and effort as possible? (I hope and sincerely believe this is not the case). Do they genuinely hold the opinion that the results of intensive end-of-semester examinations accurately reflect the learning a student has assimilated during a course? Or is pressure applied from above (in the form of funding cuts, which limit the number of staff hours available, or in other forms of coercion) that encourages them to maintain the hierarchical status quo?

I personally think that the commitment to short-term memory and compulsive regurgitation of factual information and established theories (in an exam) is of less value than researching the range of views held about one particular topic (in an essay). However I recognise that other students may find examination conditions more appropriate for expressing what they have learnt in a course.

The important thing is that each group of students has a real chance to express and implement their ideas as to how they should be assessed, if indeed they must be assessed at all.

Is our competitive teaching and grading system really conducive to original thinking and critical analysis? I tend to agree with Albert Einstein:-

"It is in fact nothing short of a miracle that the modern methods of instruction have not entirely strangled the holy curiosity of enquiry."

So why do we put up with them??

Rae Fry, SA Rep' on Science Faculty.

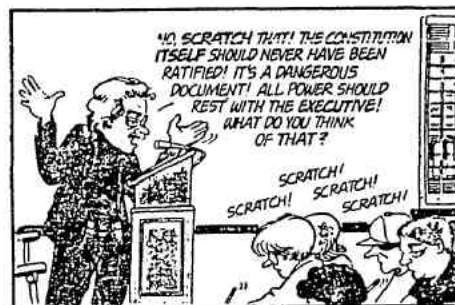
Dear Editors,

Factionalism has been a feature of student organisations for many years, and there is little any individual can do to prevent its usually harmful and wasteful manifestation. Freedom of students to play an effective role in these organisations is often inhibited if they do not belong to these factions for obviously, a tightly organised group of 15 or 20 individuals can and do exclude those seen as "enemies" or "opponents" from becoming active.

It was thus with much dismay that I read Michael Flood's Glossary of Student Politics in the last Woroni ... the major idea being that independents at student elections are "front(s) for right-wing teams" and are merely attempts at "deception". Michael usually champions the cause of those who are discriminated



against in our society and it is very reasonable to say that most political systems, including the ANU's, very much favour "parties" and "group tickets" over independents. Michael ignores the few authentic independents operating in ANU student organisations, such as Robert Wilson, Tim Huang, and hopefully, myself, in order to accommodate his right-wing conspiracy theories. Speaking for myself, I don't appreciate being the victim of a generalisation.



Without wishing to make too much of an example of Michael, it is his very type of belief which makes a mockery of student politics for many people. Quite a number of students object to the use of student-funded newspapers to attack and criticise the perceived political "opponents" of their editors. Furthermore, such articles essentially ridicule those many students who have voted for independents in the past, implying that they have been duped or are gullible. Is it ethical for Woroni to disenfranchise hundreds of the students who fund it?

The recent NSW state elections demonstrated the disenchantment that many people have of political parties: ANU students probably have great reasons to be dissatisfied with their politicised Union and Association. The slurring of independents in a student-funded press can only contribute to that process.

Grahame Lynch.

Editors' note: The article in question was written as an individual contribution by Michael Flood, and is in no way a general statement of Editorial opinion. The article received no special treatment, nor was it given any more space simply because it was written by an editor. To allege that Woroni is merely a medium for the expression of the political views of its editors is an unacceptable distortion of the facts.

The Editors believe that Woroni is best used as a forum for diverse political debate, and as a place for student interests and creativity to be featured. We would appreciate any contributions that would help us to achieve this aim.

Dear Editors,

On Wednesday 15 March I went to my first Students' Association meeting. The SA for those who do not know it is the voice of the student body. It is the governing body of the students which operates under the quaint term of 'participatory democracy'. This supposedly gives everyone the chance to participate in the decision-making process. The result though is a rort!

The meeting of the 15th began with reports from the President and O'Week Directors and then proceeded to the nitty gritty - elections. The Liberals sat on one side armed with their VB's, Fosters and their loud mouths. The Left controlled the rest of the room. Once the voting had finished the Liberals showed their concern for the University and issues concerning students by staging a mass walkout and calling for a quorum. 50 members present, the meeting continued.

The meeting was now opened for General Business and the left passed a motion condemning the Hawke Government's education policy. Another quorum soon after resulted in the closure of the meeting. Thus ended my first SA meeting and with it went any confidence in participatory democracy.

In blunt terms, I believe participatory democracy favours radicals and extremists. Is this a reflection of the student population? Why not let the SRC, the students' elected representatives do the job and represent the Student Community and save the stacking for the supermarket shelves?

Gordon Noble (Labor Coalition).

P.S. congratulations Woroni editors on a publication that allows all views to be presented.



Dear Editors,

SA SUX or BORED WITH THE BOARD

Kate Lawrence's article in the first edition of Woroni, "Rising Up in the Union", was the ultimate in hypocrisy and misrepresentation.

It is the ultimate in hypocrisy as a representative of the Left for her to claim that prices have been bumped up to pay for refurbishments, when she knows only too well that such a major program has been made necessary only because of 20 years of physical and financial neglect by the Union's left Boards.

Kate conveniently forgets to mention that in the whole time that the Left controlled the Union NOT ONE CENT was put aside to refurbish or repair a quickly deteriorating building. A \$1 m. loan from the University (at a very reasonable interest rate of 14%) was the only real possibility open to a responsible Board committed to carrying out the long-overdue refurbishments. Students as a whole recognised this which was why the BMT Board was elected.

Kate has made such allegations in direct contradiction to the Union Catering Manager's statement printed above her article. Mr Paterson acts under policy and direction of the Board to develop professional, efficient and effective services.

As for the misrepresentation of facts in Kate's article there are so many that it is difficult to catalogue them all, so I will categorize them instead.

RISE UP WITH THE SA.

1. The "WAS" column in Kate's article reflects the previous discounted price to members. The "NOW" column in Kate's article however reflects the present price BEFORE THE 10% DISCOUNTS FOR STUDENTS ARE SUBTRACTED. To get the true picture we then have to deduct 11% from the "% INCREASE" column. (This immediately wipes out at least 11 of her alleged increases and dramatically reduces all others).

2. Kate's items were carefully selected. Only 20% of the lines offered throughout the entire catering service were shown. Most of the others were unchanged or in some cases reduced.

3. Her article is full of glaring errors. For example, one item selected, Kransky-on-a-Roll, was selling at \$1.65, (not \$2.20 as published) less 10% to members, \$1.48 - 37% overstated!

A NEW THRUST

Due to the favourable deal struck by the Union with their suppliers it is now possible to offer some special promotions from time to time.

The first of which is:

"BUY A BURGER - GET A CAN OF COKE, MELLOW YELLOW OR FANTA FOR 70 CENTS" (Starting 22nd. March) Yes Kate that represents a cut of 22% !

The Catering department tries to offer a wide range of products many of which are purchased for resale. The price rises of these products can only be passed on as and when they occur. Prices are also directly related to inflation. All products are offered for your enjoyment if you are prepared to pay a realistic price.

FOUGHT PROVOKER

The BMT is the only team in recent history with enough vision and conviction to get off their backsides and take action to improve the Union. Kate's whinging and whining about this is only indicative of general Left frustration and jealousy.

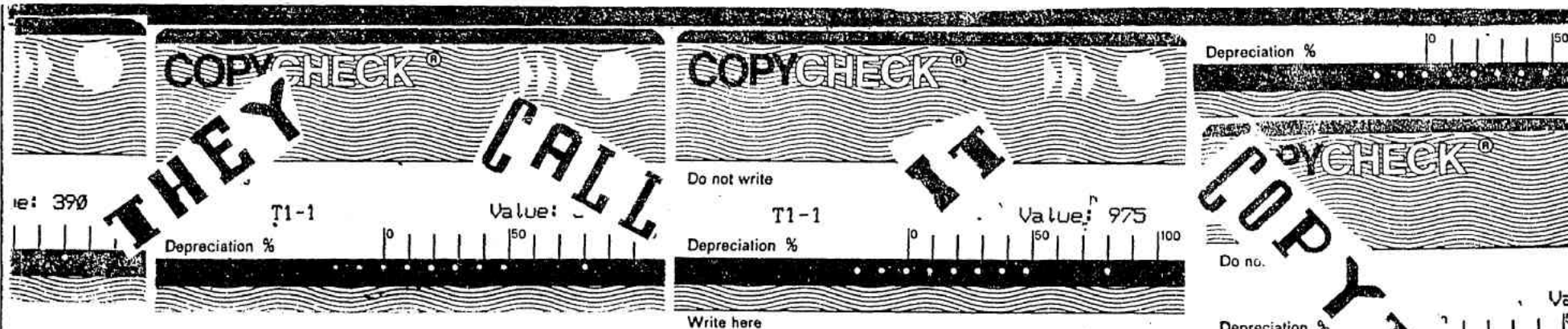
One can only guess at the motivation for such an outburst. Was she really acting on your behalf (as your SA. rep.) or was she representing some political organisation.

Peter Phelps
Chairman

Union Board of Management.

Editors Note: Any articles contributed by Kate Lawrence, unless otherwise stated, are personal and should not be taken as those of the Left





A gleaming, self-important new dispenser hung on the wall. I approached it with caution tinged with respect. Instructions were minimal, but fortunately I had the appropriate offering, a two-dollar note. This was rather tatty, but I straightened it out as best I could and humbly held it out with the designs in the required positions. As soon as my money was scented by the watchful machine, it was sucked through a slot with voracious glee. A satisfied rumble followed, and then complete silence. I stood waiting hopefully, surreptitiously scanning the antiseptic face of the dispenser for any missed instructions or buttons to press: Nothing!

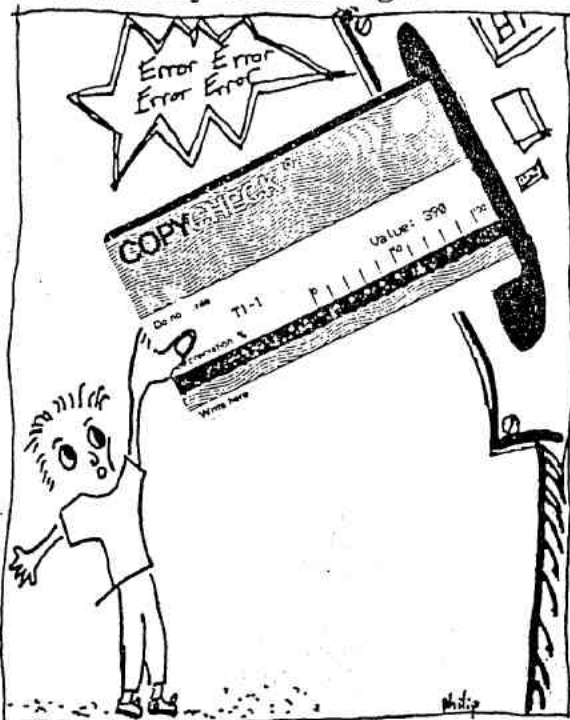
"I moved a few steps away with my new treasure, just in case the dispenser managed to draw back inside itself either one of us."

Suddenly a tiny movement caught my eye; a card was poking the very tip of its nose out of another slot, nervously trying to attract my attention. I managed to grasp it with my finger-nails and shakily withdrew it, despite the determined grasp of the dispenser.

I moved a few steps away with my new treasure, just in case the dispenser managed to draw back inside itself either one of us. Amongst the incomprehensible hieroglyphs of computers on my card was a little space and some people-words: "Write here". Out of the several options springing to mind, I chose to write my name, feeling that this may ensure the severance of my card from its over-protective dispenser.

Feeling quite confident with my survival so far, I decided to plunge recklessly into a new adventure. I approached the photo-copier with my Copy-check card in hand. Once again I was confronted by a new representative of the baffling age of technology: a black box sat above the photo-copier, looking very self-assured and intolerant of fools.

"The machine was obviously demanding..."



I stood very quietly, hardly daring to breathe, while I studied the newcomer, seeking cracks in its armour. This fellow had no written instructions at all; instead, it bore computer-glyphs in soft, metallic hues.

With a small shock I recognised a glyph of a human hand. This was displayed with considerable disdain, an emotion obvious in the angular and lifeless format it had chosen to represent the warmth and fluidity of a hand like mine.

The machine was obviously demanding that I do something whilst I stood there, self-consciously holding my card in my three-dimensional hand. I moved the card tentatively toward what appeared to be a concealed slit, and it disappeared suddenly from view. Some bright, efficient numbers sprang smartly onto a small screen.

I placed my book on the photo-copier and hesitantly pressed the button; not at all sure whether I had fulfilled all the obligations necessary to set it in motion. I watched with relief and a feeling of pride as the light moved over my papers and a neat copy slid out of the machine. As I continued my copying, the bright numbers danced on the screen, counting down by mystical units with considerable speed. I finished my task, removed my book and my copies, and then stood humbly waiting for my card. Would this omniscient machine know that I had finished and return my card with its unused credit to encourage future use of its system?

"I pressed this marvellous button and waited in suspense..."

With the passage of time I realised that this was not to be and I should have to make some further obeisance to complete this ritual. Another computerglyph of a hand showed me that a button ought to be pushed, but gave no clue as to where this



button might be. I touched a few indentations and spots, but nothing happened.

Finally, in desperation, I closely inspected the display screen and realised that the ornamental edging tastefully situated beside the screen was actually a very sophisticated type of button - far more impressive than the simple spot shown under the technologically efficient finger.

I pressed this marvellous button and waited in suspense. My friendly card waved its whiskers from another concealed slit, then disappeared again into the bowels of the machine as I reached towards it. A muffled sound of mechanical munching filled me with dismay, but once again my card appeared at the slit, apparently cleared for take-off this time.

I retrieved the card, which seemed none the worse for wear, and headed away with my work done, feeling satisfied and in need of some undisciplined human company.

Helen Cooke

ACADEMIC APPEALS

The existing procedures for appealing against academic assessment are poorly publicized and inadequate.

There is no formal procedure by which an undergraduate student may seek a review of his or her result in a subject.

The Students' Association is in the process of preparing a proposal for a formal appeals system at this university.

If you have any information about:

- your personal experience (favourable or unfavourable) with appeals against results; or
- how you think that such a formal system should be structured.

then please drop details in at the ANUSA office or send them to:

Andrew Major
President, ANUSA
1st floor,
Sullies end of the Union Building.



What is Bulimia ...

You have probably heard about Anorexia but what do you know about Bulimia.

Bulimia is an eating disorder. It is defined as the practice of vomiting regularly (without medical reason) to control weight.



Bulimic's may also binge eat, go on stringent diets, use laxatives, diuretics, or any combination of these, but the crucial factor for Bulimia is the voluntary vomiting of food, whether mechanically induces (eg finger in throat) or at will (mind over matter).

Bulimia is nearly 100% a problem that affects women. It occurs in a wide cross section of the female population, and is not confined to any particular age or social group. ACT Health workers report that the incidence of Bulimia patients they treat has exceeded the already alarmingly high rate of anorexic patients. Bulimia is not a new phenomena, this reported trend is probably linked with the fact that only recently has the problem been identified, thus allowing women who have had this problem to come forward and seek responsive help.

Much of the work done in the field of eating disorders has been done by feminist health workers, identifying eating problems they have either experienced themselves or those of others. These women have contributed greatly to the success of therapy aimed at giving women the knowledge, strength and support to combat this debilitating problem.

Bulimia is very much a hidden problem. Bulimics display few outward signs that anything is wrong; most Bulimics feel real shame and guilt about their vomiting, and often go to great lengths to keep it secret. Consequently many women are Bulimic for the greater part of their lives, without any one close to them able to detect this serious health problem. The secretive nature of Bulimia, ultimately means that unless a woman confides in someone else, she must carry her secret for a long time, and often Bulimics only seek help when they reach an absolute physical crisis regarding this problem (such as vomiting blood).

On hearing of Bulimia for the first time some people may express shock, disbelief or disgust at such an extreme self-induced behaviour. This kind of reaction only makes things worse for

Bulimics, whose immediate need when confiding is for sympathy and support. Also when you consider the lengths that women go to to control their weight such as self starvation on any range of diets, spending vast sums of money to be ridiculed and subjected to tyrannising weight loss programs, stomach stapling, jaw wiring, programs of exhausting and debilitating exercise, laxative abuse, injections of miracle diet aids, and even fatal surgery. It appears that Bulimia is just one of the many 'extremes' practiced in the search for 'slimness'.



In light of the other 'extremes' available, bulimia isn't so shocking; it is an ingenious way of controlling weight, and control is the key word here. Bulimics may feel that they are totally out of control regarding their food intake and consequent vomiting, but in reality they are practicing an extreme but effective pattern of self discipline and self control. The only problem being that excessive induced vomiting, causes severe health problems that can be irreversible or even lead to death (see list).

Bulimics are usually seen as attractive and successful by others, particularly because as women we are so often judged by our appearance, the Bulimic usually weights the 'right' amount for their body and thus achieves this arbitrary ideal - slimness at a price.

Since Bulimia is so widespread, a Bulimic may be the woman next to you at dinner who eats heartily, even has desert, whom all the other dieters envy, she may be a mother who dutifully serves delicious meals for her family, or someone at college that 'pigs out' with the rest and still remains slim, what of course no one realises is the agony involved in maintaining this desirable ideal of slimness - the fact that after any of these gastronomic events the Bulimic will vomit all she has consumed. The Bulimic, like all others with eating disorders is not trying to achieve slimness for slimness alone. 'Slimness for women in our society has strong connotation, it is equated chiefly with such basic needs as sexual desirability, confidence, success, acceptability, health and happiness. So many feeling about ourselves are tied up with how we feel about our appearance.

It is no wonder when you consider the pressures on women to conform to this ideal and thus attain these elusive needs, that so many women will risk their health and even lives to try to achieve

slimness. Because so much of our self worth is linked with ours and others feelings about our appearance, many of us spend our lives focusing on our appearance believing such things as "if only I was slim then everything would be alright". It is easy to fall into this pattern of thinking, and much more difficult to confront the 'real' problems in our lives; most of us need support to break such a pattern of anxiety and self doubt. Listed below are a number of contacts that have been working successfully with women with eating disorders; they are very friendly and very helpful, if you feel that you need help to overcome your problem.

* ACT Health Authority - Women's Health Service, have individual and group counselling, co-ordinate eating disorder workshop programs, and eating disorder self help group.

* Regional Health Centres - counselling,

* Boe Redmond - naturapath

* Incest Centre.



List of Health Risks

- + disturbance with body chemistry (electrolyte levels) due to lack of nutrition, vomiting or purging may result in HEART FAILURE
- + sleep disturbance
- + dry skin
- + abdominal pain - especially after laxative abuse and/or vomiting
- + swollen salivary glands - from repeated vomiting
- + dental deterioration - 'stomach acids' eat away at teeth
- + fluid retention
- + brittle hair and nails
- + feeling cold
- + headaches
- + constipation
- + chronic hoarseness of throat (due to repeated vomiting)
- + vomiting can
- + rupturing of blood vessels
- + alienation of 'self from own body
- + poor nutrition

Lisa Woodgate



TOORAK ROAD OR THE BAR

Dress Ups...

One of the ways that you have always been able to get a laugh in the uni bar is to suggest that dress regulations should be introduced. Some humour dates very quickly because what was once considered absurd is now under serious consideration by Union management as it drags the recalcitrant Uni bar upmarket. I have yet to see written guidelines but the sort of clothing that will be prohibited will be singlets, ripped trousers, torn shirts, etc. It certainly won't be the sort of clothing favoured by those in power regardless of how tasteless some of them may be.

The superficial objections to these proposals are pretty obvious. Dress regulations are unfair, arbitrary, inappropriate to a university environment, inconvenient to those afflicted with the "wrong" dress sense, and will make getting a drink at the bar a lot more difficult - because the bar staff will have to spend less time serving drinks and more time arguing with the customers about their clothes. Herein lies the most dangerous underlying objection. As well as helping to destroy the atmosphere of an 'alternative' bar, perhaps even to the extent of making some non-mainstream people feel that they have nowhere to drink and socialise, the proposed dress regulations will help to destroy solidarity between bar workers and bar customers. Without wishing to sound like Vladimir Lenin, solidarity amongst ordinary people is one of the things that those on the right-wing who are in power fear most.

"... can be used as a method of social control."

If you think that my claims are exaggerated, consider the ways in which those dress regulations which pertain to bar staff can be used as a method of social control. If staff that management want to get rid of will not oblige by being either dishonest or incompetent, the state of their dress may be the next best option. White is commonly worn in the hospitality industry because it makes it easy to tell when a garment is dirty. The irony is that many of the tasks performed by those in the hospitality are those which make a garment dirty; for example, collecting dirty glasses, removing rubbish, unloading trucks and moving boxes. A dirty shirt can be a very powerful weapon for management who wish to sack staff. The point is also



Japanese designer Junko continued the Japanese tradition at the uni bar

though that a deliberate overemphasis on relatively minor regulations can be used to destabilise staff and destroy the solidarity that may exist between middle management and their employees. It can sometimes destroy solidarity between workers (if they are not attuned to what management is doing) and, as I started off by arguing, destroy solidarity between workers and their clients.

Another tactic commonly used by those in power against everybody is to stop communication. For example, banning political parties in Chile, banning street marches in Queensland, and banning political parties, marches, people and just

about everything else that is capable of expressing opposition in South Africa. Something similar is currently happening at the ANU Union. And while I wouldn't suggest that the travail of the ANU staff is as bad as the tragedies in the aforementioned places, it is significant to note that according to a very well-informed source two members of the Union staff have been prohibited from talking to each other. Not only are they not allowed to talk while they are working but they are strictly forbidden from having lunch or morning tea at the same time.

So if in about two months time you find the neatly bowtied bar-attendant (with a clean shirt) asking you to leave the bar because you offend someone's aesthetic sensibilities, you will have some idea of the real politics behind the action, but don't whinge at the bar attendant because s/he is a victim too.

Malcolm Jackson

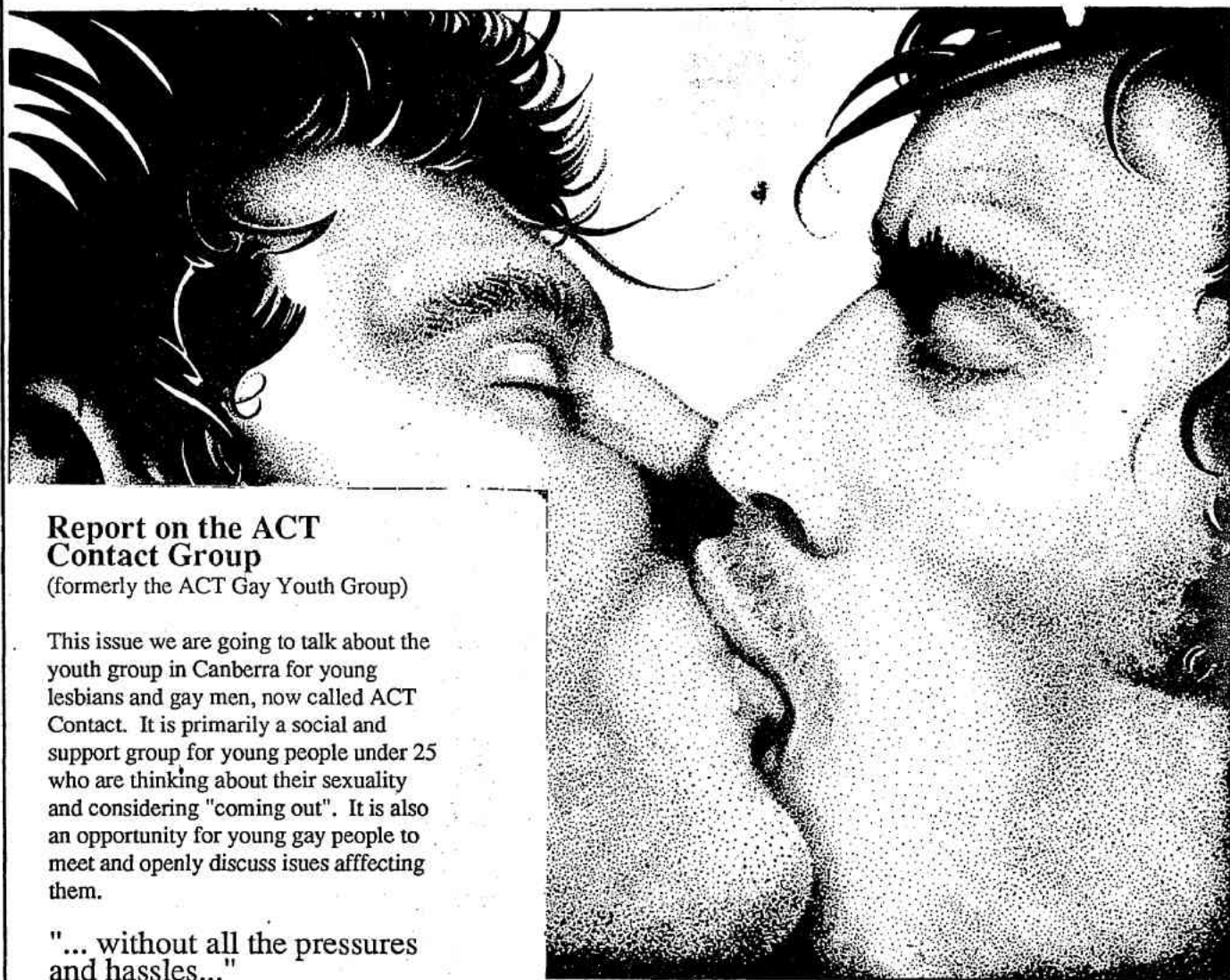


COUNTRY ROAD
AUSTRALIA

LONG LIVE THE BAR
HELP!
WORONI
needs your
photos,
stories t.c.
for the next
issue's
BAR OBITUARY

WORONI 5

OFF THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW



Report on the ACT Contact Group

(formerly the ACT Gay Youth Group)

This issue we are going to talk about the youth group in Canberra for young lesbians and gay men, now called ACT Contact. It is primarily a social and support group for young people under 25 who are thinking about their sexuality and considering "coming out". It is also an opportunity for young gay people to meet and openly discuss issues affecting them.

"... without all the pressures and hassles..."

The Youth Group was created about two years ago, with the aim of providing an alternative social environment to the bar scene for young gays; as young people who are just entering the scene often find the bar atmosphere a bit intimidating or scary. A few young gays who had already come to terms with the scene decided to set up a social/support group for the above group of people, where they could meet and talk without all the pressures and hassles that are sometimes present at gay venues. A lot of younger people find it hard to get to these venues, so the youth group's Saturday afternoon time also provides a much easier and simpler method of getting to know other people. It is important for a young gay person to meet and communicate with other young gays, to vent the isolation usually felt by people just entering the scene. Meeting, talking, and making friends with other gay people helps the individual concerned to gain confidence in themselves in accepting their sexuality, and coming to terms with it. Sharing experiences - especially those of "coming out" - helps people to understand their own situation better, eliminates feelings of alienation, and provides a general support not found from other groups unable to identify with this specific situation.

"... social functions are attempted regularly (and usually succeed);"

The membership of the Youth Group consists of a core of around ten people who go along to every meeting, and a floating percentage who make it along when they can. Every first and third Saturday of the month we turn up at the

meeting place. (Phone Gayline for info, 472726, 6-9pm Friday and Saturday) at around one o'clock for a general chat and gossip, get to know any new people who are there that week, and have a couple of drinks. Then at 1.30, we get round in a group, introduce ourselves if necessary, and say what's been happening with us since the last meeting. From this, we usually get a common topic that has been affecting us during the last two weeks, and which we then discuss for about an hour or so. Discussion subjects have included relationships, family hassles, and coming out. A facilitator, chosen at the end of the previous meeting, tries to keep the discussion more or less on track, and sees that the perhaps newer and shyer members are not overwhelmed by more vocal members of the group. After such energetic activity, we usually drift down to Civic for a couple of rejuvenating drinks. Efforts at organising social functions are attempted regularly (and usually succeed); picnics, barbecues, and more are all being considered at the moment.

"... bring a friend..."

If you would like to come along to a meeting, but feel a bit unsure of turning up by yourself, then it's fine to bring along a friend - whether she/he is straight, gay or any of the countless shades in-between! if you'd prefer, you can ring Gayline, who can put you in touch with us or other members of the group; so you could maybe meet one or two of us, get to know us and find out more about us, and then possibly go to a meeting with us.

GAY MEANS HAPPY

We thought that from now on, we would finish each issue with a short section aimed at dispelling the common ideas that homosexuals are unhappy people. IT IS WONDERFUL TO BE GAY - or as wonderful as you will let it be, anyway. This issue, Andrew is the person who expresses his feelings about being gay.

"I'm gay and I'm not ashamed, not embarrassed, and I don't give a shit about what people may think, because I'm happy about being gay, and that's all that counts. As a gay person, I sometimes cop flak from people, but they aren't my friends. Since "coming out", I've found that all of my close friends and indeed other good friends have been supportive and accepting of my sexuality, and it has not changed their behaviour towards me. Indeed, I think I have made a few of them think about this issue, and deal with the fact that they have a gay friend. After all, your sexuality is nobody's business but your own. In some ways it has made a few of the friendships a great deal closer because of the trust and honesty involved. These friends respect the fact that I am sharing a very personal part of my life with them, and like someone told me, if a friend can't accept your sexuality then what sort of friend are they?

As well as the friends I had while I was "in the closet", I have made many good and close friends who are gay during my time of "coming out", I think that many of my straight friends have more respect for me now that I've "come out", in that they respect and admire the courage I had in taking such a risk in telling them that I was gay.

Being openly gay, I've found that I don't have to hide my feelings and it has made me more aware and self-confident. I can love another person (usually male) without worrying about what other people think.

At the moment I am in a relationship which is very special to me. Being openly gay, I haven't even considered what other people think or if they approve because I don't give a shit! I am happy and I haven't done anything wrong. I love another human being who just happens to be male.

I have a great time doing all these things that I couldn't do when I was "in the closet", I go out with my gay friends and have an outrageous screamer of a time. Being gay is FUN!!! Coming out was a turning point in my life and I've developed further as a human being. I've never looked back.

Andrew

Watch out for the next issue, and we'll hopefully see some of you at the next meeting

PAUL and ANDREW

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONISM

The nature of Australian politics is cynicism and this is particularly the case with Australian trade unions. Conservative forces have traditionally portrayed trade unions as moneygrabbers who would bleed Australian businesses dry, and trade union officials as power hungry individuals who would use strikes at the strike of a match to further their own interests. It is time that the Australian people realised the degree to which they owe unionism for their conditions and wages. Some workers seem to believe that the improvement in working conditions and wages over the last 100 years occurred through magic. Australians have forgotten the struggles and hardships workers had to endure to give us what we have today. A look into any Australian history book tells of the struggle for improvements and the struggle to keep those improvements once attained.

What are now seen as basic rights were once won by the blood, sweat, and tears of Australian workers. The eight-hour day is a clear example of this. The point is that trade unionism is as important today as it was 100 years ago. The climate may have changed and so may many of the objectives, yet it is still clear that the future of the Australian worker lies firmly in the hands of the Australian trade union movement.

If today the trade union movement (and the ALP) suddenly lost power then the result would be a return to the exploitation of the worker. There is no doubt about this. One only has to look at National Wage cases. Every time an increase is called for, no matter what the circumstances, the business community says not to implement it. The reason, of course, is obvious; wages are costs to them and thus reduce their profit margins.

The trade union movement also has to continue to work for improvements for Australian workers. In particular it needs to work for superannuation schemes and equal opportunity, plus the ongoing wage claims needed in line with inflation and productivity increases.

The trade union movement, though, also has a broader responsibility to the economy, a responsibility that is recognised by the ACTU. The ACTU recognises the need to reconstruct Australia and to produce an economy that is able to adapt to changed world trends. It

*"There's power in the factory,
power in the land,
power in the hand of the worker.*

*But it all amounts to nothing
if together we don't stand,
There is power
In a Union "*
Billy Bragg

is prepared to negotiate with the government and with business groups in order to facilitate this process. The ACTU recognises that some industries are declining and it knows that resources must be diverted to new industries to facilitate growth. While the ACTU have been willing to take the consensus approach and negotiate changes, it is the business community that is being hard-headed and stubborn in its refusal to move away from a confrontationist approach to unions. In short, the Australian trade union movement is showing a great deal of responsibility while the business community is acting irresponsibly.

Unionism is as important today as it has been in the past. However, trade unionism relies on all members of the workforce joining their particular union. A worker who claims that s/he does not have to join a union yet expects to receive the wage increases the union worked for is a cheat. Unions work for workers, not against them, and ensure that workers receive a fair return for their labour in reasonable working conditions.

Gordon Noble
(Labor Coalition)

Unions fight demolition plan

ALP

The Australian Labor Party believes that people should be given the chance to succeed no matter whose son or daughter they are. Labor therefore fights any form of discrimination whether it be based on race, sex, class or religion.

Whilst Labor rejects the elitism of the Liberals it also rejects radical prescriptions. Marxist philosophies can only bring harm and destruction to society. Labor therefore favours the Fabian approach to socialism whereby social change is a gradual process. The ballot box is therefore the only way to achieve lasting reform.

WHY LABOR?

There are two major political parties in Australian politics, the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party. Although many Australians have a cynical view of politics and politicians and have difficulty distinguishing between the parties there are distinct differences.

At the base level the two parties have the same objective. Both parties want to produce a society of plenty for all and want to eliminate poverty and suffering. This though is an essentially 'wet' view of the Liberal Party. The more extreme members of the Liberal Party, those aligned to the New Right, have come out with a view that poverty is acceptable and liberty should mean having the ability to do as you wish (i.e. every woman or man for themselves).

Basically though the Labor Party and the Liberal Party have a view to providing the most flourishing society they can to everyone. What they disagree is on means. In fact one can view the situation as a parabola. At the turning point labor and liberal are at the same goal. To reach the goal though they take totally different routes.

In Australian society there is a vast discrimination in wealth. There are the haves and the havenots. While those particular words bring forth memory of redundant Marxist rhetoric it is nevertheless true that in Australian society people live on the streets while the Bonds and Holmes a Courts of this world hobnob it in luxury.

Labor believes that the wealth of the community should be redistributed. This does not mean that Labor is against wealth and against those who produce it. On the contrary Labor supports business and entrepreneurial talent but believes that excesses in wealth are better used to alleviate suffering for those less fortunate.

Labor's program therefore includes a large range of policies designed to produce a fairer and more equitable society. Labor's strength lies in its ability to implement a package.

Taxation is the most obvious tool for creating a more equitable society. The Hawke Labor Government has done this by implementing the Capital Gains Tax, the FBT and the restaurant tax under enormous pressure from the business community. Medicare, the Family Package and an increase in the percentage of people completing Year 12 are among the other measures that Labor has implemented.

The Liberal method of producing a more prosperous society rests on the belief that everyone in society has the same opportunity to succeed and if a person works hard enough and has enough breaks then they too can share in the fruits of life. This proposition is ridiculous in the extreme. The few examples of people who climb the ladder of success from the bottom are used to defend the system. The fact is that these people have one hundred times the skill as those people whose silver spoon placed them at the top of the ladder from birth.

Craig Lawrence

**DON'T GET ANGRY
GET EVEN!**



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association

tuna in
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drop...

SHOW on RADIO 2XX
TUESDAYS 6 PM

Socialist Workers Party and *Resistance* CALENDAR



APRIL 5
TUESDAY - 7.30pm
SWP/RESISTANCE
FORUM

*Mission Impossible:
Social change without
a socialist party*

Fireside Room, Gorman House
Ainslie Ave, Civic
Meal on sale from 6pm

Ring 97 8217 for more information

APRIL 12
TUESDAY - 6pm

RESISTANCE
MEETING

*Politics in the
Philippines*

Resistance Centre

APRIL 19
TUESDAY - 6pm

RESISTANCE
MEETING

*Media
Manipulations*

Resistance Room

APRIL 19
TUESDAY - 6pm

LAUNCH OF NEW
RESISTANCE
MAGAZINE

Supper available
6pm onwards

APRIL 29
FRIDAY NIGHT

MAY DAY
DINNER

PHONE
97 8217
for details

GET ORIENTED!



join *Resistance*

The Campus Resistance Club is alive and kicking in '88! We've already held a number of meetings and are looking for a more convenient, regular meeting time. You may have already dropped by our weekly stall in Union Court, or helped keep our weekly alternative newspaper, "Direct Action", alive through purchasing a copy. If so, you probably already have some feel for our socialist politics - and have discovered that Resistance members are into far more than simply standing around holding up DA's for sale.

"... we also participate in and support a number of important campaigns locally and nationally ..."

And if you've read our articles over a period, you'll have noticed that besides being active members of our own Club and other progressive clubs on campus, we also participate in and support a number of important campaigns locally and nationally - for free and accessible education, women's rights, the peace movement, the Aboriginal movement, environmental campaigns, as well as prioritising ongoing solidarity work in support of countries whose peoples are struggling for national self-determination and social justice.

If you've attended any of our open meetings, you might have discovered that we organise our activities democratically and collectively, that we encourage members to think critically and constructively for themselves about political issues.

In 1988...
Don't celebrate
Organise!

You may have been surprised to learn that Resistance doesn't pretend to have *all* the answers about political issues, local or international, that we don't have one unchanging 'line', which we've held to (no matter how at odds with everyday realities) since our beginnings within the anti-Vietnam War movement.

Politics doesn't remain constant and we continually reassess and evaluate our activities and thinking in the light of political changes. For example, so many people have become pissed off with the ALP that many progressive people from different backgrounds are building a real national left-alternative to the ALP, and Resistance actively supports this 'Building An Alternative' initiative.

And this is perhaps one of our greatest strengths - that because we are not only a discussion group, but are out there involved in a variety of important movements and campaigns, we can and do learn from other groups. This enables us to keep our feet firmly on the ground. Our Campus Club members can also attend Canberra Branch Resistance meetings, held Tuesdays at 6pm in the Resistance Room next door to the Peace Centre (between Kingsley & Childers Sts, opp. Toad Hall). The Room is open every Saturday afternoon from 2, so drop in any time for a coffee or whatever.

This year we hope to hold a series of joint forums with other progressive groups from both on and off campus. If you would like to help organise these forums, come and see us, or drop a note into our pigeon-hole in the Students' Association Office - or ring Penny or Kristian on 487491.

MAY 1
SUNDAY

The Resistance Kingsley Street Markets stall needs your jumble. If you have any ring 97 8217.

TUESDAY
May 3

Socialist Workers Party
FORUM

*"Socialism
and Green politics"*

7.30pm

Fireside Room, Gorman House,
Ainslie Ave, Civic
Meal on sale from 6pm

TUESDAY
May 24

Socialist Workers Party
FORUM

*"The economic crisis
and the need
for socialism"*

7.30pm

Fireside Room, Gorman House,
Ainslie Ave, Civic
Meal on sale from 6pm

TUESDAY
May 10

6pm

Resistance
Branch
Conference

Resistance Room
Peace Centre
Kingsley St, Acton

I want to join the Socialist Workers Party

Please send more information about the SWP

Name:

Address:

Ph:

WE HAVE MOVED The Socialist Workers Party and Resistance have a new centre. We are now in the room beside the Peace Centre in Kingsley Street, Acton. The Resistance Centre is always open on Saturday afternoons.



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THE STUDENT BROKER RETURNS!



Cameron Spencer and Terry Miller are highly respected students enrolled in the faculties of Economics and Arts. They are also this year's Student Broking team. Cameron is a former resident of both Johns and Burgmann now living in Cambell. Terry is a former resident of Ursula now residing in Toad Hall. Both of the Student Brokers are keen participants in both Interhall and University activities holding membership and responsible executive positions in varied clubs and societies.

In the forthcoming issues "The Student Brokers" will introduce the student body to Stock Marketing, Finance and Business on local, Australian and International scales. Students will be able to learn about everything from takeovers to futures trading to insider trading.

Through their links with the worldwide Broking house of Hattersley, Maxwell, Noall, the Student Brokers will show ordinary students just how accessible the stockmarket is to them.

The Student Brokers will include regular features on the state of the market, prominent business personalities, interest stories such as relevant books and movies concerning the world of business whilst educating the student on the enthralling ongoings of the Stock Exchange.

In the initial issues the Student Brokers will give a recent history of the market, describe some of its basic mechanisms and comment on the market to date.

HISTORY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE: The first signs of a Stock Exchange date back to Venice in 1262 with the institution of the NAT DELAT. The government issued bonds for a fixed interest rate in return of citizens' money. These bonds could then be traded in the market place.

The idea spread to England in 1693 with William III and the National Debt Brokers of the Royal Exchange would act as intermediaries in buying and selling public bonds. These brokers would meet and conduct their business in a coffee house called "Jonathons" which they decided in 1773 to rename "The Stock Exchange".

In Australia stockbroking activities date back to 1828 - a mere 40 years after settlement.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BASIC MECHANISMS: Today, in its simplest form the market serves as a financial intermediary raising money for business and enterprise. It serves the requirements of both institutions' need for funds, and an individual's (or other institution's) need to invest surplus money efficiently.

Shareholders in a company are part owners, they hold share certificates as proof of ownership and usually receive dividend as return on their investment in a company. (Dividends are a distribution to share holders of a percentage of the company profits, usually paid half-yearly.)

The stock exchange consists of two separate markets. The Primary Market involves a broker acting on behalf of a company selling new shares (or new issues) which are marketed through a prospectus. The difficulty of this market is that companies need this money raised by new shares for extended periods of time, whereas individuals need to be able to convert their shares to cash at any time.

The secondary market of the Stock Exchange is a regulated marketplace providing for the sale of shares from one individual/company to another at an agreed price. Shares are bought and sold on the Stock Exchange Trading Floor through approved member organisations called "Stock Brokers" who act as agents

for buyers and sellers of shares. Rules are enforced on stock brokers and companies to ensure the protection of investors.

THE BUYING/SELLING PROCESS:

Once a decision is made by an investor to buy or sell shares, the investor will place an order with his/her stockbroker. Orders can be set at certain price limits (i.e. sell 10,000 Cam-Corp at \$15.00) whereby a broker would sell at \$15.00 OR ABOVE). Alternatively an order can be placed "at market". The broker will then sell at present market price (i.e. buy 5000 Miller Brewing) and if at that time Miller Brewing is selling at \$99.00 then this is the price that a normal broker will demand.

Normally, shares are traded in marketable bundles or parcels. these are set out below:

PRICE	BUNDLE
0-25c	2000
26-50c	1000
51-\$1.00	500
\$1.01-10.00	100
\$10.00 & over	50

If an investor receives bonus issues (issue of bonus or free shares to existing shareholders, usually in a predetermined ratio i.e. 1 for 3 held, and usually tax-free) then she/he will have what is known as an odd lot- a number of shares not regarded as a marketable parcel. The Stock Exchange takes care of these "odd lots" by appointing one broking organisation to buy and sell all odd lots on the trading floor.

After an order is given the broker will telephone (direct line) to the firm's booth on the floor where the order is transferred to the member firms' authorised operator. The operator then goes to the appropriate trading post where the shares are listed.

On the board is listed the lowest selling quotation and the highest buying quotation. If the order is inside the limits posted for the particular stock, the operator will yell up to a 'chalkie' to chalk down the order price. This shows the entire market the price at which the investor is willing to trade in those shares.

The operators record the transaction; the buying broker advises the chalkie, so the sale price is posted for all to see; the transaction slip records prices and the number of shares, and who the relevant brokers are, and goes into the stock exchange system for recording share turnover. The transaction price is then communicated through the broking network to the original investors and sellers of the stocks.



NEXT ISSUE: Now we have given you the basic mechanisms of the Stock Exchange we will show students how easy it is to invest, pointing you in a direction of how to pick a good stock for the state of the exchange and economy.

Stay tuned for up-to-date information, skills, reviews and Cam and Terry's Guide to success, power and above all, MONEY in the Stock Market Game.

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WORONI 10

O-WEEK AT URSIES

O week at Ursies started in formidable fashion. According to a survey held, it was preferred by 9 out of 10 doctors, 12-15 dentists, 7 out of 10 neurologists said it was a labouring process and 2 out of 3 nuns were totally against the motion. Amazingly, all the O-week events were in O week, a shock to all returning students.

The annual welcoming on Sunday was a real crowd pleaser with a bi-centenary of 200 empty beer cans after only facing 60 minutes of play. "Okey doke"! On to the week in review.

Monday saw the annual John's/Ursies day hit off in usual form. We won't mention scores in the volley ball and softball as an act of sympathy for Johns. As per usual the keg didn't fair too well at the start but improved when everyone was leaving, so a small contingent slowly got wasted.

Tuesday was a disorientation day as new and old ressiees roamed the corridors killing people (with water pistols) playing the game murder. Tuesday was a great night, had by all who converged on the Uni bar and eventually Dolly's for Turps and Cheese.

After a sleepless night, the Ursies crowd trod off to Northbourne Avenue, to play chicken with the public servants going to work, and to attend the chicken and champagne breakfast. The chicken arrived late so most students were begging from the passers by and some chose the wrong people (the Fed's) to beg from and got more than they really wanted. However the night was filled with questions, as ressiees quarrelled with the annual quiz night.

Thursday, finally downed, the old ressiees started the day with exercises knowing full well what the day held in store. The Black Mountain Peninsula barbeque joined by the rest of the colleges and halls got off to a slow start, but, like at all receptions, the best wine was served last. The moment of the day came where old and new ressiees join together on all fours for the prestigious boat races. For these brief moments more friendships are made as old and new urge each other on. The Ursies first year squad came out runners up, a great effort.

Those who staggered back to college were to be pushed to greater heights of endurance as the inaugural Interhalls Bar Crawl drew closer. Starting at Burgmann, the old hands sank the amber liquid like water; later they were found to be slowing by Ursies. The thrifts drank

sparingly until they reached Ursies where upon they stocked up in large quantities. A crowd of Ursies old hands perched themselves upon the B & G industrial rubbish bin and soon named it the "Private Bin" making everyone who wanted to climb aboard pay a cover charge so as to finance their drinking. Of course the Crawl finished at the Union where groups partied into the night only to return in time for breakfast.

Friday saw the sports heads put on their joggers and shorts to do battle on the basketball and volley ball court. But perhaps the greatest event of the day was the afternoon relaxation at the George Harcourt Inn out at Cockington Green. Here it was commented by a first year that the last two had been the most "eye opening" in her life. Apparently there were several long-haired louts who were to be found liaisoning with any figure that walked in the door.

Perhaps the "Clayton event" of the week, which happened on Saturday and the early hours of Sunday, was the Nightclub crawl. A small contingent started off and found itself soon lagging as those who couldn't afford the next venue stayed in the place of their last arrival. The night was slowed down by a dashing effort from the old hands who, knowing full well that the crowd would be at the Private Bin, arrived in hoards to spur on the starters.

Sunday must have been the quietest or the wildest day of the week because I can't remember a thing about Sunday. But as Sunday drew to a close so did the O-week festivities and many ressiees were shaking off the blues of what the year might have in store for them. And now they lie in wait for bushweek.

FACILITIES FOR THE DISABLED ON CAMPUS

The University is reviewing its facilities for people with a disability on campus and would like to hear from members of staff and students who are experiencing difficulties with any aspect of their life on campus caused by their disability. Those people with a sight defect, a hearing loss, speech or mobility problem who would like to speak or write about their difficulties will be treated in complete confidence and should contact Margaret Miller at the health Service by telephoning 493598.

日本クラブ

THE ANU JAPAN CLUB


The Japan Club is an on-campus group which seeks to promote interest in Japanese culture and society.

Primarily, the club exists to give students who are studying Japanese or just want to know more about Japan, a chance to get together socially throughout the year. Some of our big annual events are the famous Sukiyaki and Sake parties, the Asakusa Restaurant night and the Sumo wrestling competition. Other plans for this year include a Japan travel night, a day trip to visit the Japanese garden at Cowra, an evening of Japanese culture featuring a traditional KABUKI play and a picnic beneath the cherry blossoms at Yarralumla. Also this year, in conjunction with the Japan Centre, the club is planning a weekend Japanese camp for students to test out and improve their language skills in a situation of "total immersion", where no English will be permitted.

On top of all this, the club is involved in hosting exchange students from universities in Japan and running stalls at various campus events. For the first time this year too, the club will issue a quarterly newsletter so that members can be kept informed as to exactly what is going on.

The first big event for this year will be the Sukiyaki party, to be held in the Asian Studies Department Common Room on Thursday the 28th of April. Those interested should be sure to check for details in the next edition of WORONI.

Anyone wanting general information about the Japan Club (membership etc.) should either ask at the Sukiyaki Party or get in touch with one of the following people; Dani Botsman (John XXIII College), Margaret Bowen (Bruce Hall), Randal Watson (Toad Hall), Melinda Hayes (B & G), Geoff Martin (Burgmann), Tsutomu Kikuchi (Ursula).



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This month's special: The \$6 LUNCH

LOCATION: NORTH AMERICA

ADRENALIN SOURCE: ARCTIC SNOW

DATE: CLOSE TO X-MAS 1987

APPROPRIATE TITLE: CLASSIFIED MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

Walter had really gotten himself in a difficult situation. Ask no questions, enjoy the adventure. In order to clear up his dilemma of personal nature it required him to travel North towards the so-called Pole. That alone poses no problem for him, except that it was approaching Christmas! Things were complicated by the lack of financial means, although cash was expected in Tuktoyuktuk for the return journey.



I still had to pick up my arctic survival equipment in Washington (namely a scarf and a pair of woollen socks); all I had on me was warm weather gear that I had used in the Caribbean. Unfortunately time restrictions caught up with me, I was forced to go straight up North, no time to pick up my woollens! It was snowing in New York as I raced to the Greyhound bus station. I was late, and in a much too happy frame of mind due to excessive brain-activity. For starters I missed the midnight bus to Toronto, the first leg of my week long bus journey to come, and decided to catch another bus instead. The slow bus! I was very fortunate to claim two seats for almost the entire trip, it was easy for me to scare off other passengers, especially after two days of living in the same underwear. I kept on adding more summer-shirts to cover the smell and to compensate for the colder climates that I was getting into. As the buses were getting less frequent in the more isolated regions they were getting fuller, but at this stage I had no more trouble claiming two seats for myself. One night I had a four hour stop in Edmonton, Alberta -Canada-, I spent my time in the one pub that had happy hour on for the entire four hours that I was there. Drunk as a skunk I told the bus-driver that I was not under the affluence of incohol, and collapsed on a seat. The bus was 100% full, and a woman was forced in the seat next to me. She was pretty apprehensive about me, and watched my every move throughout the night. I slept solid.

Finally the bus pulled into the Whitehorse bus-station, it was 6 am the last Sunday morning prior to Christmas. From here on I had to hitch. It was well below freezing and a very white scenery all round. Needless to say it was still dark. Dark until next summer! I did call the local radio station, and heard them announce my arrival and intended direction of travel. No results from that, but a nice man stopped for me anyway. He drove me a mile or two, then offered me breakfast. He gave me good advice, a knife, a few tins of stew, and newspaper to stuff in my runners (yes, KT26's with one sole between them). Hours later he dropped me off at an appropriate

ADRENALIN

trip

intersection. There I stood for a while with my Aussie coloured face towel on display. I still wonder if it was visible to traffic, but it was a good omen to me.

Next was a boring ordinary lift not worth mentioning, but after that, as I was approaching the arctic, a school bus picked me up. At this stage I could not afford to stand outside anymore, things were pretty tricky w.r.t. to the weather. This bus was heading to an isolated community just south of the Arctic, after having dropped its contents in Whitehorse. The driver, fully equipped with ponytail and many more goodies, was sipping from a thermos of coffee. He had a humungus box of prepared lunch with him, with chicken, salads, fruit etc. It wasn't long before he opened a beer, and I was dying at this stage, famined and dehydrated. My situation improved when after a seemingly infinite period he rolled a joint, shared it with me, and offered me coffee and lunch! Ecstasy to the max..

We came to his turn-off sooner than I anticipated, and he waited with me on the road until another car came by. Traffic is relatively rare here. The first car, loaded to the brim and 'barely' controlled by two teenage models (need I say more?) stopped. I asked if there was enough space for one guy who was stranded at the intersection. They looked at the schoolbus, then asked me who. 'Moi' I replied, and I got an enthusiastic invitation. It was a real squeeze in the backseat, with my pack on my lap, but I survived for the next three hours.

Still well of my twig I arrived at the Dempster junction, the second last services before the real stuff. From here on there was absolutely no traffic. It was just before Christmas, and everybody was where they wanted to be for the festive occasion. Even the trucks were not running as the ice-bridge across the MacKenzie river had a 'CAT' fall through recently (the driver is probably still counting fish either in the Beaufort Sea, or in the Arctic Ocean). It was strong enough for small traffic, of which there was none. Not wanting to miss the one that may go by by chance I slept outside for the night. Saving me \$40 and avoiding the nasty staff inside. Nasty because they are upset with people like me who have no respect for extremities, or those that have to dig us out in the mornings -and get the R.C.M.P. to come with a body-bag.



The second night I was there I met the driver of a little 4WD truck that was heading for Inuvik the next day. No space in the front, but I suggested to jump in the back -lovely riding in an open truck, I remember that from Thailand! He vowed not to leave without me. In order to celebrate I spend the night with the abusive hotel staff, in a room. To exploit my position I had three showers, and two baths, used all towels, most soaps, and cleaned out my entire backpack, before watching a video in the lounge. A few days later I even sent an anonymous complaint to them (very anonymous when I was the only guest in the past month or so).



It was a lovely ride the next day, starting at noon, the beginning of a one hour dawn, to be followed by a one hour dusk. I was wrapped up in all I owned, and some of his real life-preservers. Nevertheless I was freezing. Even though we had had a mild spell lately, around the thirty below mark. I was just about to knock on the window when Brian cut a corner too tight, and rolled upside down in the snow. Ah well, these things happen I told myself as I flew deep in the snow. For me it was a comfortable break. His native girlfriend and I collected some fire-kindle (!) and lit a fire. Miraculously a little government truck came by within about half an hour, who radioed for a tow-truck from the Dempster Corner.

Two hours after we started our ordeal the tow-truck showed up. With great skill he put us back on the road again. Brian wrote the man a cheque, and we continued. It was a gruelling 800 kilometers later that we arrived in Inuvik. Apart from the extreme cold that I meditated away the view of the Northern Lights was more than spectacular. Unfortunately the insides of my eyes were about frozen, but from what I remember it was lovely. I cramped inside the cab for about ten minutes about halfway along the way to defrost - a humble and useless effort under the circumstances.

I crashed -and almost broke- when we got to his place. Brian lit the stove, and we all hit the sack. The next morning, sore and stiff from the endured cold (stiffness that I had to live with for days to come), I adopted a Husky pup from Fang -a mother dog-, and was put on a flight to Tuktoyuktuk. With the pup in a blanket from the hotel, flying in a primitive dodgy six-seater plane -with canvas camping seats- I continued on my way beyond the roads. After a half hour flight the plane -safely- reached the landing strip bordering the frozen Beaufort sea. I must say it was a most impressive journey so far, but the real adrenalin still had to come! Read on in the next issue for my return journey!

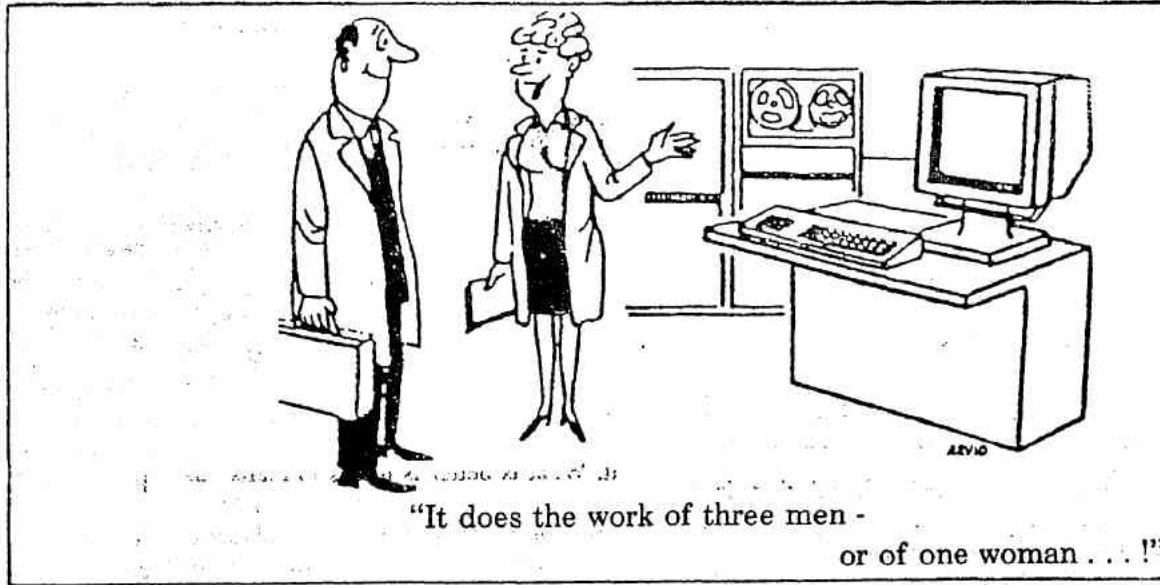


SYDNEY - BALI - CAIRO - AMSTERDAM - OVERLAND TO LONDON - NEW YORK - LA - AUCKLAND - SYDNEY \$1510!

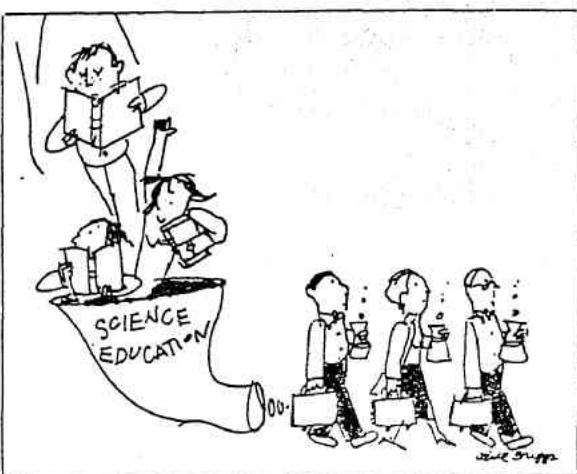
DROP IN TO STUDENT TRAVEL AUSTRALIA OPPOSITE THE UNION BUILDING IN UNION SQUARE

NON-SEXIST SCIENCE

If you think that non-sexist science is a contradiction in terms, then it's time to think again! Students today need to think well beyond graduation. But, have you ever wondered how research jobs are funded or the implications that funding has on science and society as a whole? Have you ever looked closely enough to discover whether the direction and content of science and technology is as "objective" as your lecturers would lead you to believe? You see, the issues go far beyond assertion in the maths class! Thankfully, there are people around who have already asked these questions, examined some of the biases that abound in science and technology and are taking steps to change things. Some of these people have founded a group called WISENET - Women in Science Enquiry Network.



WISENET originated out of the highly successful Women's Studies forum at the 1984 ANZAAS Conference. There was (and still is!) an enormous need to examine why women and "feminine" ways of doing things had been excluded from the sciences for so long. More than that, the founders of WISENET decided it was high time to positively promote the participation and representation of women in science and technology. So, in the past four years WISENET members have done much more than hold discussion groups - although the groups (on education and health) remain essential for the germination of good ideas and new directions. The network has also taken a number of positive initiatives such as the compilation (and process) of a Directory of Women in Science and Technology in Australia. WISENET has also established a Science Shop where community groups can be put into contact with researchers who have knowledge and expertise relevant to their needs.



If you would like to become part of these exciting new initiatives, then why not join us? Just by becoming a member you will be adding to the groundswell of new initiatives in the sciences, social sciences and technology - the path to an unbiased, non-hierarchical future in which we can all participate. If you want to help with WISENET activities, there's certainly a lot to do - but if you don't have the time for such things, you will be of great value to the network simply by joining! What's more, if you would like to start a project of your own and it is in line with WISENET objectives, then you will have a whole network of people and resources to back you up! For students membership costs only \$5 and this includes six issues of the WISENET Journal as well as mailings about activities and meetings. If you would like more information and/or an application form, just fill out the short form on this page and leave it at the Students' Association Office. Why not do it right now?



"...decided it was high time to positively promote the participation and representation of women in science and technology."

WISENET

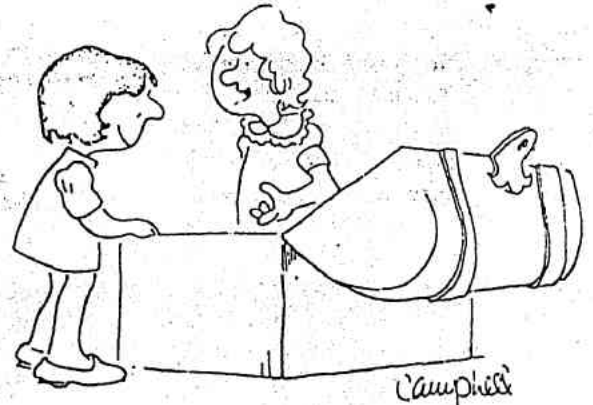
Please send me information about WISENET and its objectives along with a membership application.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Send to: Liaison Officer
Faculty of Science
ANU

"... why not join us?"



wet patch

m.flood

Hmm, every time I write this there is less time. I think some planning is called for. And I hope you've read the last issue, as you'll need it.

Sexual Politics

Life as we know it is 'sexual political', which is a shorthand way of saying that men have a vested interest in perpetuating the existence of gender inequalities, of sexism, because they (we) gain a lot from them. What we gain is power, privilege, prestige and an entire group of people that we can feel superior to: women.

And the notion of 'sexism' makes it clear that what oppresses women is in fact a 'who' - not 'structures' or 'systems', but actually and concretely the behaviours of men. Insofar as there's a system here it's a system which is derived from out of these behaviours, rather than the behaviours being a product of the system. What I'm saying is that structures such as 'capitalism' and 'the social system' are the result, rather than the origin, of all the complex interrelations of power and resistance, love and hate, work and television, children and balance sheets, soap and poetry.

So the concrete behaviours of men and women are not the inevitably determined product of social structure. 'Sexism' is culpable behaviour, behaviour which those who do it are responsible for because they do it. Their choices may not result from a meticulous weighing up of costs and gains and equally deliberate decision-making. Rather, these often result from the purely pragmatic reason that it suits those who behave in sexist ways that they should continue to do so.

Men and sexism

Men gain a lot from sexism: being looked after throughout our lives, cooked and washed for, fed, cleaned away after, soothed and pampered, stroked and flattered. No sexism, and we have to grow up and take care of ourselves, and come to terms with not being so very special after all! And the crucial point is that all men gain from sexism.

I can walk through Garema Place in Civic or anywhere else in the middle of the night and feel far less threatened, because I have the knowledge that I will not be whistled at, or groped, or raped. For a woman, such a space is potentially very different. I, as a man, can feel confidence and power in public situations, because they are populated and defined largely by men. On rare occasions I may be frightened - when I have to pass a group of drunken or aggressive men, for example. But a woman is likely to experience this feeling as an almost everyday experience. And the benefits of sexism exist on a global scale too. We earn 90% of the world's income, and own 99% of its property. We commit around 90% of crimes of violence, including 100% of all rapes.

Responding to the challenge

Our first reaction to all this may be to feel threatened and hostile. If we can get past this reaction, guilt is often the next phase. If sexism is such a part of our daily lives, then aren't we all hopeless cases?

I don't believe this. Guilt is a negative emotion which paralyses us, making us feel worthless and incapable. But there is so much we can do and so much to be done if we are serious about challenging sexism. Sure, guilt can be a very necessary and powerful stage to go through, but it is pointless to wallow in it. What is better is for us to realise the ways in which challenging sexism is about our growth. It can enable us to establish sensitive and honest relationships with women, and to build more open and trusting friendships with men. And of course, challenging sexism is also about me, as one person, living a more fulfilling and exploratory life.

To do this we must be prepared to change ourselves. This is a tough business. But it might also be a great adventure. The following are some tips on what we can do. They represent only a beginning.

1. Listen to what women say. We traditionally dominate conversations, particularly in public settings. We speak more, break into women's sentences, and don't listen. Notice other men doing this - and then notice yourself. But also listen to women in a wider sense by reading

feminist literature, and responding to women's political initiatives and campaigns. This might include promoting an equal opportunity program at your work, or supporting the fight for a women's room on campus.

2. Try not to let other men's sexist remarks slip by without comment and never comply with their dismissal of gays. It's always much easier to keep our heads down and say nothing. But we can't leave it up to women to do the job for us, and we do at least have some knowledge of the mentality that produces the sexism.

3. Don't use pornography. This is an absolute must because it is powerful stuff - the verbal and visual images from pornography stick in the mind, shaping our responses to women and our own sexuality long after they were first encountered.

This will be continued in the next 'Wet Patch'.

MEN'S GROUP

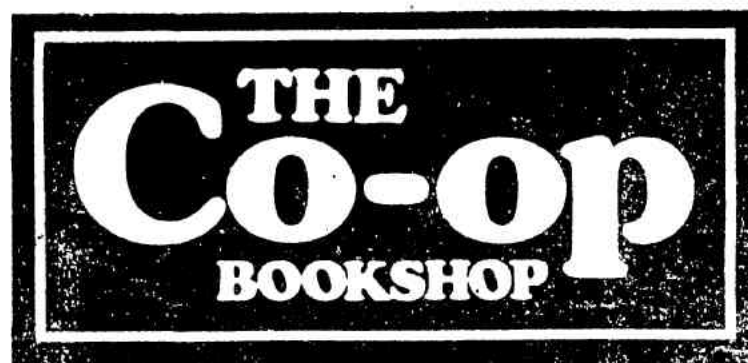
another ANU Men's Group meeting is happening! All interested men are welcome for this second introductory meeting.

venue: ANU Counselling Centre, Monday 11th. April, 1 pm.



sexism happens in the strangest places...

this page is sponsored by...



DIETING UNDER STRESS

This diet is designed to help you cope with the stress that builds up during the day.



BREAKFAST

1/2 grapefruit
1 slice whole wheat toast, dry
8 oz skim milk

LUNCH

4 oz lean broiled chicken breast
1 cup steamed spinach
1 cup herb tea
1 chocolate cookie

MID AFTERNOON SNACK

Rest of chocolate cookies in the package
2 pints Rocky Road ice cream
1 jar hot fudge sauce
nuts, cherries, whipped cream

DINNER

2 loaves garlic bread, with cheese
Large sausage, mushroom and cheese pizza
4 cans or 1 large jug of beer
3 milky Way candy bars

DURING THE LATE EVENING HOURS

Entire frozen cheesecake eaten directly from the freezer.

NOTES AND TIPS TO THIS DIET

1. If you eat something and no-one sees you eat it, it has no calories.
2. If you drink a diet soda with a candy bar, the calories in the candy bar are cancelled out by the diet soda.
3. Things licked off knives and spoons have no calories if you are in the process of preparing something. Examples are, peanut butter on a knife you use for making a sandwich or ice cream on a spoon if you're making a sundae.
4. Food used for medicinal purposes NEVER counts. Such as, hot chocolate, brandy, toast and Sara Lee cheesecake.
5. If you fatten up everyone else around you, you look thinner.
6. TV and movie-related foods do not have additional calories because they are part of the entire entertainment package and not part of one's personal fuel. Choc coated ice creams, chocolate, candies, popcorn, potato crisps all fall into this category.
7. Cookie pieces contain no calories. The process of breaking causes calorie leakage.
8. When you eat with someone else, calories don't count if you don't eat more than they do.
9. Foods that have the same colour have the same number of calories. Examples are, lettuce and pistachio ice-cream, radish and white chocolate, and mushrooms and chicken-liver pate. Note: chocolate is a universal colour and may be substituted for any other food colour.

Contributed by Stephen Taylor (author unknown)

Cheap Eats

Acropolis Rest

ph 486458
35 East Row
Glorious Greek food

Guide To Civic

Alaadean

ph 480118
Garema Pl
Lebanese/Aust foods
Most Leb' mains \$7.50
Other yummy dishes \$6 or less

Noshes

ph 573750
Shp12 Trump Centre
Garema Pl
Variety of food curries, pasta etc
Main dishes \$6
Open 7 days 8am-midnite

Caters

ph 475121
106 Alinga st (bus exchange)
Wholesome/Vegetarian food
Famous for their salads
and home-made cakes
Super S/w \$2.95

Peppers

ph 491120
Canberra Arcade, Alinga st
Variety of food
Main dishes \$7.50

Sinbad Rest

ph 474068
25 East Row
Lebanese food
(not so cheap as Alaadean but still
good value)

The Depoté

ph 476404
27 East Row
Pasta Palace
mains \$9, but huge entres \$6
Never closes!

Sorrento Piazza Bar

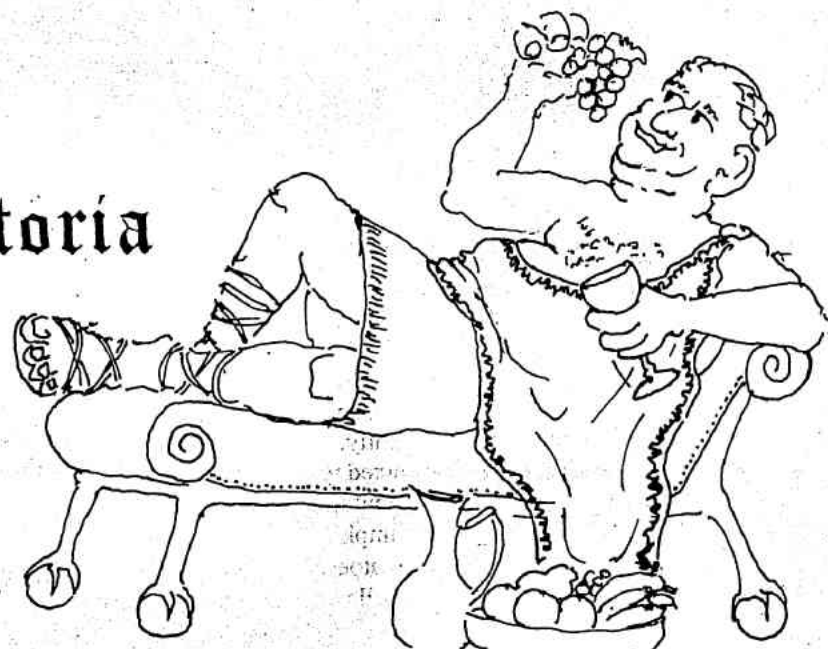
ph 480840
5 Garema Pl
Great range of pizzas
Lrg \$12.80, Med \$8.80,
Sm \$5.50

Happy's

ph 497015
Garema Pl
Chinese food
Main dishes \$6.50

Mama's Trattoria

ph 480936
Garema Pl
Italian Food
Main Dishes \$7.50



YUMMY THINGS AND RECIPES

VEGETARIAN LASAGNE

200g spinach instant lasagne
250g haricot beans
900 ml water
3 tblsp. oil
2 onions, chopped
2 sticks celery, sliced
1 carrot, sliced
200g mushrooms, sliced
4 tomatoes, chopped
2 tblsp. tomato paste
1 tsp. marjoram
1 bay leaf.
freshly ground black pepper
2 tblsp. chopped parsley
125g grated matured cheese

Place beans in a large bowl, cover with water, allow to soak overnight. Alternatively, pour over boiling water and soak for at least two hours. Transfer to a saucepan, bring to boil over a medium flame. Skim, reduce heat to low, cover and simmer for 2 hours or until beans are just tender. Drain, reserving 1/4 cup liquid. (If you aren't organised enough to go through all this drama, just buy a can of three bean mix.)

Heat oil in a large pan over a medium flame. Saute onions, celery and carrot for 5 minutes. Add mushrooms and saute for a further 2 minutes. Stir in reserved cooking liquid (or some water, if you went for the can), tomato paste, parsley and seasonings. Bring to boil, add beans, simmer until thick and pulpy. Remove bay leaf.

Cheese mixture:
1/2 cup sour cream
1 cup creamed cottage cheese
1 tblsp. chopped mint
freshly ground black pepper.

Combine all ingredients thoroughly. Place lasagna sheets over the base of an ovenproof dish and top with half the bean sauce. Cover with another layer of lasagna and spread the cheese mixture over. Top with another lasagna layer, then remaining bean sauce. Sprinkle over grated cheese, dust with paprika. Bake in the upper half of a gas oven, 180 deg.C. for 30-40 minutes.

EASY CAKE RECIPE

4 oz (11g/1/2 cup) soft butter
4 oz (100g/1/2 cup) castor sugar
4 oz (d 100g/1 cup) self raising flour
2 eggs
3 tblsp cocoa (or a bit more)
1 tsp. baking powder
2 tblsp. cold milk
1/2 tsp. vanilla essence

Put all ingredients in bowl and beat like mad for 3 minutes until smooth and creamy.

Put into two greased 7" sandwich tins. Bake at 35 deg.F (180deg.C) for 25 minutes.

Icing: 3 oz (75g/1/3 cup) soft butter
4 oz (11g/1 cup) sifted icing sugar
2 teasp. cream or strong black coffee
1/2 teasp. vanilla essence
Put it all in a bowl, mix until light and smooth and fluffy. Put on cake and eat.

NO KNEAD BREAD

500g plain flour
500g wholewheat flour
1 tablesp. dry yeast
1 " salt
Optional - seeds (green pumpkin, sunflower), cracked wheat, kibbled rye - whatever you like. About 1 cup
1 litre fairly hot water
1 tablesp. honey.

Dissolve honey in water, mix all dry ingredients together then pour in the water and honey all at once. Mix. This makes a rather sloppy mix but it should be OK. Pour into a greased bread pan. Leave to rise in a warm place until it is almost double. Heat oven to very hot, bake the bread for 20-30 minutes. This amount makes two smallish loaves. When you take it out of the bread tin and tap it the bread should sound a bit hollow.

BROCCOLI SOUP

1 bunch broccoli
1 stick celery, finely sliced
1 onion, finely sliced
4 cups chicken stock
1/2 teaspn. dry mustard
1/2 " salt
1 cup cream or milk
thin slices of lemon.

Place washed and trimmed broccoli in a saucepan with the celery and onion. Add stock, bring to boil. Simmer for 15-20 minutes.

Puree the soup in a blender or food processor, add the mustard and salt, blend again until the mixture is smooth. Heat through with the cream or milk. Serve hot with a slice of lemon in each bowl.

*N.B. the lemon is a *must*.

BROWNIES

Melt: 1/2 cup butter
lots and lots of cocoa
a large plastic toadstool
Add: 3/4 cup flour
vanilla
silly dresses
shiny badges
1 cup of sugar
2 eggs
2 hours of Saturday afternoon torture
and a missed birthday party

Get Brown Owl to stir, and be careful not to get any Cub Scouts' germs in it.

Cook for about 1/2 hour in a hot oven.

MINISTRONE (GOOD FOR USING UP OLD OR LEFTOVER VEGES)

Heat 1 tablesp. olive oil in large saucepan, and add 2 rashers diced bacon (vegos - these can be omitted, no worries), 1/2 clove garlic, 1 small onion (diced), 1 tablesp. chopped sage, 1 teasp. salt, and 1/2 teasp. pepper, and brown gently. Add 1 tablesp. tomato paste mixed with a cup of water. Cook 5 minutes, then add vegetables - 1 cup pumpkin, 3 stalks celery, 2 carrots, 2 potatoes, 2 cups cooked brown beans, 1/4 small cabbage, 1 cup peas, all chopped. Add 5 cups water or stock, cook slowly for 45 minutes. Add 1 cup macaroni and cook for 10 minutes more. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Serves 6.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS :

PROBLEMS IN MALAYSIA

History will record October 1987 as the month in which the world's worst stock market occurred since the last major crash of 1929 occurred. The collapse had major effects upon the economies of most of the countries in the world and Malaysia was no exception. However the October crash was by no means the only major event that took place in the country at the time. For it was also in this fateful and most eventful month that the Mahathir administration found it necessary to begin a spate of arrests under the draconian Internal Security Act (ISA) which eventually culminated in as many as 119 individuals, from all walks of life, being arrested.

"The Act provides wide-ranging power to the police ...

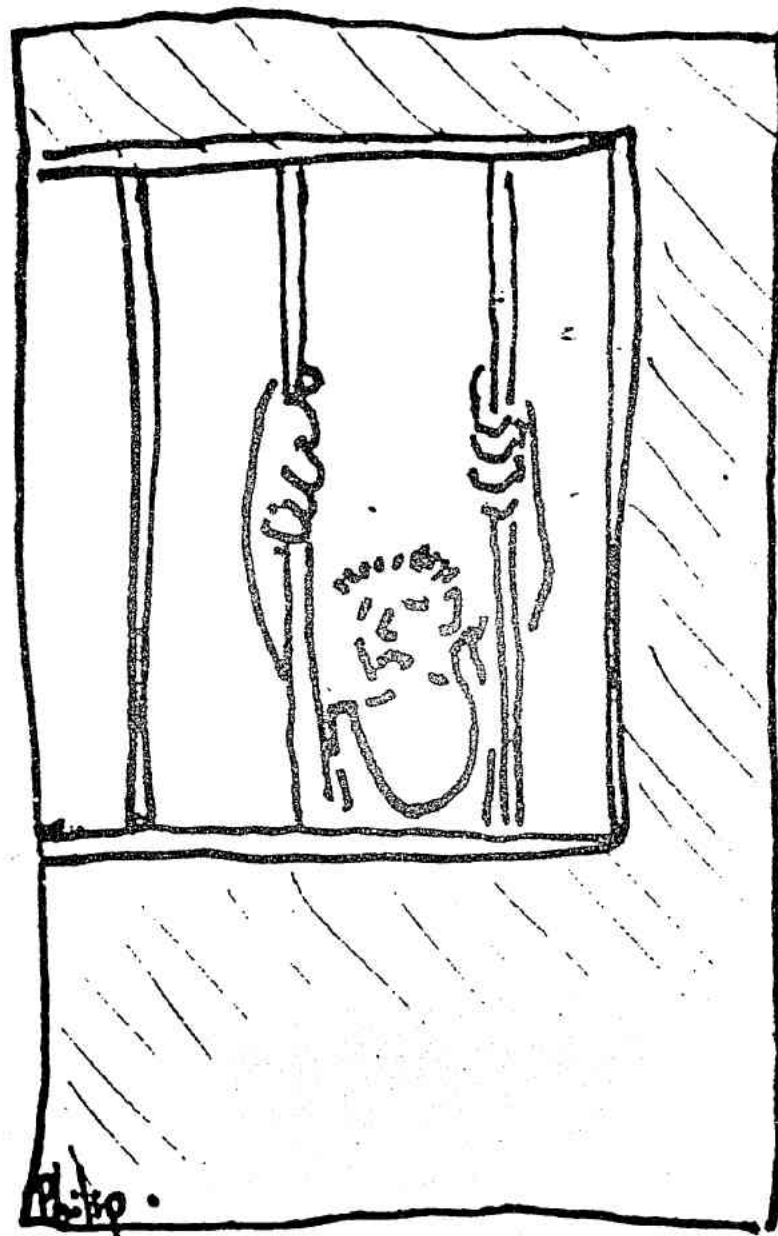
The ISA was enacted in 1960 and principally had been a piece of legislation that was used against the communists. The Act provides wide-ranging powers to the police and the Home Affairs Minister. For instance, the police can detain a person for up to a period of 60 days without a detention order. At the end of the 60 day investigation period if the police consider a detainee as a potential or actual threat to the country; then they can recommend to the Home Affairs Minister that the person be detained for a further two year period which is renewable indefinitely. The peculiarity of the ISA is that it allows for *detention without trial*. Effectively this means a person may be detained indefinitely without ever having an opportunity to defend themselves in an open court of law. Such legislation clearly violates the universal declaration of human rights.

"... posed a threat to the national security of the country."

The official reasons given for the arrests were that the individuals detained were responsible for inciting and heightening racial and ethnic tensions, and that they posed a threat to the national security of the country. These were the official reasons: What were the real reasons for the massive arrests? A thorough study of the list of detainees will raise many

ISA

ASIO



doubts in the minds of people about the official reasons given for the arrests. This is because in the list one can find environmentalists, women activists, academics, religious workers, and other social activists: in general, individuals whose very interests are to promote harmony and to work towards peace and justice for the entire nation. When the arrests first began, individuals from wide ranging backgrounds were taken in. Politicians from the ruling coalition, the opposition and even the managing director of Malaysia's only private television network were arrested. This last example is interesting in that this person was often seen as belonging to the Prime Minister's camp. Now however, when most of the dust has settled down, it seems much clearer who were the actual targets in the government's recent crackdown. Every single politician belonging to the government's ruling coalition has since been released. Out of the 119 individuals who were detained during the October-November period 58 have been freed unconditionally, 49 issued detention orders, 10 restriction orders and 2 with expulsion orders.

"... exposing social injustices"

The composition of those issued with detention orders is basically as follows: 10 politicians (all of whom are from opposition parties), 10 social activists, 6 religious workers, 3 Chinese educationists and 10 other individuals. The "crime" committed by these people is that they have all been involved in exposing social injustices, corrupt practices and human rights abuses. Hence we find individuals like Mr Lim Kit Siang the leader of the opposition party (the Democratic Action Party - DAP), and Mr Karpal Singh, a human rights lawyer (and vice-chairman of the DAP) being detained. Also found in the list of detainees are women activists such as Dr Cecilia Ng, Miss Chee Heng Leng and church workers such as Brother Anthony Rogers and Miss Lim Chin Chin. Along with these dramatic arrests there was also the drastic action of ordering the suspension of three national newspapers, the only dailies that were providing some form of independent coverage of news events. This action has effectively wiped out the availability of unbiased news

reporting as the remaining newspapers are either government controlled or too afraid to print any dissenting views for fear of losing their licences as well.

"... country on the road to dictatorship"

Obviously the government's recent action has come under much attack both from within and without. The country's first Prime Minister the revered and much respected Tunku Abdul Rahman remarked that the country was on the road to dictatorship. Internationally some 39 US Members of Congress officially protested against the arrests and the closure of the three newspapers. Similarly the European Parliament passed a resolution which condemned the arrests and advocated that the detainees either be released unconditionally or charged in an open court. From Australia and New Zealand also, individual members of parliament have taken up the issue and sent letters and telegrams of concern to the Malaysian Prime Minister. The Amnesty International parliamentary group in Australia has also sent off a letter of protest to the Malaysian authorities.

NO RIGHTS

While these acts of support and solidarity have been most encouraging it is still insufficient. International pressure should be kept up. Letters of protests and telegrams can be sent to the Malaysian authorities at the following address: The Prime Minister
Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad
Jalan Dato' Onn
50502 KUALA LUMPUR. Malaysia

with a copy of your letter or telegram to the following organisation:
ALIRAN
PO Box 1049
PENANG. Malaysia

Please respond to this appeal as your support could ensure that justice is done. Contributors name withheld on request.

WORONI

There's No Such Thing As A Free Education

Those parts of education, it is to be observed, for the teaching of which there are no public institutions, are generally the best taught.

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776.

The true rationale for Australia's current educational policies is partly that there is widespread ignorance about their incidence and inefficiency, and partly that the educational system has been "captured" by the school teachers, and tertiary academics and by educational administrators who comprise the groups which benefit most from the existing policies.

George Fane, *Education Policy in Australia*, Office of EPAC, 1984, p. 115.

The Left talk loosely about 'free' education, yet we all know that nothing comes for free - someone, somewhere, must pay. In Australia today, higher education is funded almost exclusively by the tax payer, to the tune of \$2.5 bn per annum. It is also commonly accepted that higher education in Australia is facing a crisis in its funding arrangements. Government spending on higher education has not been able to keep pace with inflation, let alone the vast increase in demand for places in tertiary institutions.

The results have been disastrous. When tertiary education was first made 'free' in 1974, 32% of male and 25% of female high school graduates were able to enter higher education. In 1983, only 25% of male and 18% of female high school leavers made it into a tertiary course. This year, it is expected that around 30,000 qualified students were turned away from our universities through lack of funds. It is not surprising, then, to find that while 19% of the US and 13% of the Japanese labour force is qualified to first degree level, Australia only has 9% of its work force similarly qualified. The implications of such relatively poor higher education performance for Australia's international competitiveness are obvious.

Further injections of public funds is not the answer. The Labor Government has made the historic realisation (historic, that is, for the ALP) that higher levels of public spending will eat into the profits share of the economy and crowd-out private investment and so undermine the economic growth which is essential if the Government is to meet its long-standing objectives in the realm of 'social justice'. So the Government is increasingly looking toward the private sector for a solution to Australia's higher education difficulties. In particular, it is canvassing the

option of levying fees on the immediate beneficiaries of higher education - students. There are good reasons for doing so.

Make the Rich Pay

The vast majority of those undertaking tertiary studies are from the top end of the socio-economic spectrum. Yet the brunt of personal income tax in Australia falls on the vast numbers of middle and low income earners. The abolition of fees did little to change the socio-economic composition of higher education. What increase in lower income group representation in universities that did occur is attributable to a wide-range of factors, particularly the vast increase in the number of places that occurred under Whitlam, and the increasing value attached to higher educational qualifications by the community as a whole. You can make education as 'free' as you like - you can even pay students to go, as the Government does through the AUSTUDY scheme - and you won't be able to change the socio-economic composition of universities any faster than the natural rate of change in the horizons and circumstances of those from lower income brackets (though perhaps the Left would solve this problem by dragging workers, kicking and screaming, through Gough Whitlam Memorial Centres for Re-education as a corrective to their narrow educational outlook).

Indeed, the whole of the Left's rhetoric about the HEAC as a 'barrier to entry' falls down when one looks at the way AUSTUDY is currently being administered. Of the 400,000 tertiary students in Australia, 300,000 receive AUSTUDY. This means that not only do the vast majority of students not pay the HEAC, but that they are also experiencing negative fees, ie, they are being paid to undertake tertiary studies.

Particularly disturbing is the realisation that AUSTUDY constitutes a net transfer to the wealthy in Australia. 25% of 'independent' AUSTUDY recipients have parents classified as professionals. This compares to only 9% of Australian males aged 45-54 (ie, the AUSTUDY recipients' fathers' age group). Thus, AUSTUDY recipients are from wealthier backgrounds than is the average for the rest of the population.

The current funding arrangements are thus highly inequitable, with those clearly in a position to pay for their education being subsidised by those who are most unlikely to participate in higher education and who have enough trouble meeting their own costs of living. It is only fair that those who can pay for their education do

so, particularly given the enormous benefits they will receive on graduation.

Of course, not all students entering higher education will have the 'up front' cash to pay for degree studies; namely, those people from lower income brackets who do make their way into higher education. Yet the amount of cash in a student's (or more commonly, his[her] parents') bank account is a poor measure of that person's wealth. By virtue of having qualified for tertiary education, a student has shown that he[she] has an intellectual endowment and a future earning capacity, far in excess of that of the rest of the community. In short, tertiary students, regardless of their economic background, are in an excellent position to *borrow* on their future earnings to pay for their education. It is thus most unrealistic to talk about 'poor' students. They simply don't exist.

Recouping Costs vs. Market Forces

It is principally the inequitable situation outlined above that has spurred the likes of Senator Walsh and John Dawkins to contemplate charging tertiary fees. But being good *Etatists*, Walsh and Dawkins have so far only implemented a scheme for recouping the costs of higher education, through charging a nominal Higher Education Administration Charge. This measure has not been terribly successful, with a good proportion of the Charge being lost, ironically, to the costs of administering it. So the Charge will soon be replaced by a graduate tax. It, too, is a very limited measure, designed to recoup the costs of higher education, in an *ex post facto* fashion.

A graduate tax, is the preferred option because it is politically expedient. Students (and parents) will feel a lot more comfortable with a fees regime that asks for contributions only as they are in a position to pay for them. The Left will have enormous difficulty opposing a graduate tax, as it takes away their principal objection - doubts about the capacity of some students to pay. Indeed, the implementation of a graduate tax should turn the current whimper of student protest over fees into a deafening silence. However, in pursuing the graduate tax option, the Government is passing up the chance to reinvigorate higher education through the introduction of market forces and thorough-going privatisation.

The introduction of market forces into education requires that the universities themselves be allowed to charge fees. In this way, universities will receive funding only in proportion to their capacity to attract students,

encouraging universities to compete with each other. Those institutions with the best courses will thrive, with artificial restrictions on entry into those courses being removed, as each student finds their own place. Such a fees regime would prevent the Government from distorting the demand for tertiary places, locking students out of courses in high demand, in order to fund vote-buying, second-rate institutions in Sydney's western suburbs, for instance. Fees would also prevent the demand for tertiary places being distorted by the institutions themselves. A common practise for departments faced with a short fall in their enrolments, and which want avoid a drop in their funding, is to stuff underdemanded courses with mature age students infiltrated into the university via special adult entry schemes which have no academic prerequisites.

There would be a number of efficiency gains to be had through the introduction of tertiary fees. If, as some studies have indicated, the marginal deadweight loss per dollar of income tax revenue is about 40 cents, then the return of \$2.5 bn p.a. to its rightful owners would produce a considerable increase in net community welfare.

Further gains in efficiency could be achieved if students who had won a place on merit, but did not want to pursue tertiary studies, or wanted to pursue another course, could trade their place for one in another course, or for cash. This is the best way of determining the market price of any given place and would ensure that places went to those who valued them most. The current system of quotas and UCAC offers unnecessarily restricts student choice, leading to gross allocative inefficiencies.

Indeed, a fees regime would see a major reordering of education demand and supply. In particular, it would remove from higher education all those intellectual joy-riders who are presently locking out those who would make serious use of an education. Currently, Australia's universities are afflicted with heavy infestations of pensioners, public servants, part-timers (most of whom work and are perfectly capable of paying for their education) and other assorted academic dilettanti who do not value higher education anywhere near the actual costs involved in providing it. It is a telling statistic that over 25.8% of students in higher education today are over 30 years of age. Even more telling is the major redistribution away from part-time studies and towards full-time studies that occurred as a result of the introduction of the HEAC, a mere \$250. If people

cont...

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value their education at less than \$250, they should not be participating in tertiary studies.

Academic loafing would also decrease with the introduction of fees. Failing under a fees regime becomes expensive - only this time the cost is borne by the individual responsible, not the tax payer. Currently, students are being locked out of higher education by those who treat it as a long holiday. Fees would generally cause people to become more serious about their education.

Myths About Fees and Privatisation

1. 'Fees Means Full Fees': So-called 'full fees' are a red herring. There is no reason to expect that students would have to pay for the full cost of their degrees. If the current legislative barriers preventing the corporate sector from contributing to higher education were removed, the proportion of costs footed by students would be substantially offset. It is unfortunate that overseas students are currently being charged something approximating full fees because of Government imposed restrictions on tertiary funding.

The benefits to the corporate sector of such contributions are obvious. Those who doubt the benevolence of the corporate sector, should think in terms of a 100% tax write-off, or similar incentive, to stimulate corporate contributions.

2. 'Fees and Privatisation Would Lower Standards': The competitive aspects of a free market in education should ensure an overall improvement in standards. Those institutions which do not provide marketable degrees will not do as well financially as those that do. We can, of course, expect the emergence of a market for 'budget' degrees on the part of those not in possession of sufficient academic merit to enter the better institutions, which will cost less and which will be worth less in the labour market. There is nothing wrong with a diversity in educational qualifications.

The current secondary matriculation scores required by tertiary institutions are far in excess of those required to undertake tertiary studies and have as their sole purpose the rationing of places. Universities should be left free to decide what level of secondary achievement is necessary to undertake any given course.

3. 'Education Is A Community Resource': 'Community resource' is Left-speak for the externalities that arise as a result of having an educated population. Studies by George Fane and others suggest that the externalities from higher education are, in fact, quite minimal and possibly even negative. To the extent that they do exist, all this tells us is that education is desirable, not who should pay for it. In terms of

externalities, it doesn't matter a great deal if graduates are from rich or poor families, so long as the overall number of them is right. The vast increase in the number of places that private sector involvement in education will produce will ensure that whatever externalities there are from higher education will be greater than at present.

4. 'Fees and Privatisation Would Adversely Affect the Humanities': The earning capacity of Arts graduates immediately after graduation is considerably less than that of graduates in the [other ?] professions. Fortunately, the cost of their degrees is similarly less. Arts students should have no trouble borrowing on their future earning capacity, provided they show general competence in their chosen field.

There is no reason to expect that corporations would discriminate against the humanities in their funding of higher education. Corporations are very image conscious. What better way for management to demonstrate the enlightened nature and community credentials of their firm, than to bankroll the Arts.

5. 'Fees and Privatisation Would Compromise the Independence of Academics and Universities': Currently universities have but one source of funding - the Government. Whatever the Government dictates, the University must obey. This is why the Dawkins Green Paper is of such concern. Academics and departments who cannot demonstrate that their research fits in with the Government's economic priorities are now on notice that they cannot expect generous funding in the future. So much for academic freedom! It is rather amusing to watch all those advocates of publicly funded education now faced with a Government that wants to mould them in its own corporatist image. For many of Australia's academics and for all of its university administrations, the Dawkins Green Paper is just a very ugly chicken that has come home to roost.

No such problems emerge with private sector funding. If a major contributor starts making unwelcome demands, universities can afford to forgo their funds, given a multiplicity of contributors, and look to other donors.

Reference: this article draws in part on George Fane's, *Education Policy in Australia*, Office of EPAC, 1984.

Stephèn Kirchner.



fees and

Michael Flood

For many years the student movement has been advocating extensive reforms to the education system. Indeed, rapid changes have been witnessed over the last few years, and the Dawkins Green Paper sets a blistering pace. But many of its proposals run contrary to the interests of students and the wider community.

The Federal Government is trying to make the present structure more in tune with Australia's future economic needs. This relies on developing a closer relationship between education, the labour-market, industry, and 'national economic goals'. But the Government is seeking a return to a big level of 'user-pays' funding, that would increase the existing inequalities in access to education. And even more dangerous proposals have been advocated by (more) right-wing individuals.

The following is intended as an examination of the conservative position on education in Australia. In particular, it will assess the notion that forcing tertiary education into the 'free marketplace' is a good idea. But first it is necessary to establish three basic points.

1. 'Free education' means an education system in which access and participation is not determined by the ability to pay. It means that the participation of traditionally disadvantaged groups is encouraged. It means that education is provided as a community and individual resource. The free education campaign also involves issues of staffing and curricula.

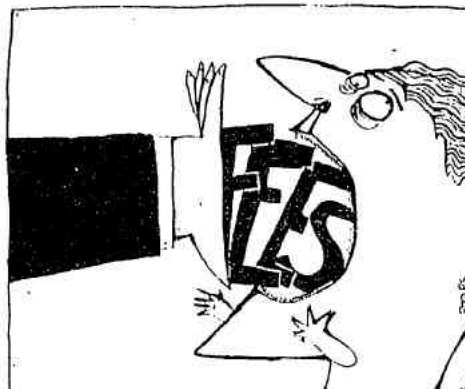


2. The abolition of fees increased access to education. Tuition fees are but one barrier to access for the disadvantaged groups of our society. When fees were abolished in 1974, access increased. The number of women entering education rose, as did the proportion of students coming from a background of trade or manual work (ABS statistics, 1986).

This was despite the general economic downturn of the mid-1970's, marked by inflation and growing prospects of unemployment. These conditions led many school-leavers to opt for the immediate security of the workforce. At the same time, the real levels of TEAS (AUSTUDY) continued to fall. Other factors such as inadequate provision of childcare and transport continue to act as barriers to tertiary education.

3. Reintroduction of fees reduced access, and will keep doing so. The adverse effects of the fee were shown in the findings of the Government's own HEAC Monitoring Committee Report. Those students worst affected come from traditionally disadvantaged groups:

women, especially those with dependent children, working-class and migrant students. Also affected are part-time, mature-age and external students; students from households with incomes just above the AUSTUDY threshold, or with more than one tertiary student; social security recipients, and postgraduates not on scholarships.



The Green Paper contains in effect two *contradictory* agendas, that come from different sections of the current Labour Government. There is an educational reform agenda, sensitive to issues of equity and participation. But there is also an agenda of 'economic rationalism'; further reduction in public expenditure and the commercialisation of all aspects of education. And it is the latter agenda which is the dominant voice, threatening to turn the clock back on accessible education.

The Issue of funding. Funding for higher education, as a percentage

of the Commonwealth budget, has dropped from 1.36% in 1975 to 0.99% this year. This conscious policy, a product of political will, sets the scene for other privatisation measures.

The Green Paper suggests that there are three alternative sources for funding the proposed expansion of higher education. These, simply, are the public sector, the private sector, and individual students, former students and/or their families. Dawkins is sceptical that the private sector would be willing to contribute substantially, argues that the Government can't fund the increase, and concludes that the burden should fall on individual students.

The user pays. The 'user-pays' analysis is common to both the Green Paper and to more right-wing circles. The basic argument is that students individually benefit from education in terms of future income and status, and should therefore pay for all or some of the costs of their study. There are the options of a fee on entrance to tertiary education (already in place), some sort of graduate tax, and a private loans system for commencing students.

'Tightening our belts.' The 'user-pays' analysis embodies a market perspective, ignoring the private costs and social benefits of education.

The image of students as an isolated and privileged group doesn't represent the reality. Students are workers, pensioners etc., often living in public housing paying high

other nasty rip-offs

rents. Students are subject to the range of Government cuts that affect the rest of the community. Students forgo income by studying, and those who work are often on low incomes.

They don't know what the purpose of education is. Education is seen as a commodity to be measured purely in dollars and cents, to be bought and sold to the highest bidder. Education is to be tailored purely to the present demands of industry. This analysis is however flawed in several key ways.

Accessible education is a social resource and benefit. Cultural development, scientific achievement, economic progress and literacy are all inextricably linked to the provision of higher education. Education provides resources of research, design and production.

One of education's major roles has been and still is the provision to people of the means to understand the world and to participate in shaping it. The education of women, for example, is a key factor in achieving their full participation in all aspects of social, cultural and economic life.

There is no 'free market'. The 'user-pays' analysis 'fails' to take into account unequal outcomes from schooling, assuming that there is perfect competition. The material privilege of the private schooling system, the bias against working class and women students in HSC assessments, and the pattern of secondary school retention, all add up to a pattern of inequality before entry into tertiary education.

Right-wing commentators have a political perspective which ignores that some people have a lot less economic and political power than others. And this fact is crucial in determining how we want our education system to work.

The graduate tax is an incredibly problem-ridden proposal. Earning capacity does not inevitably increase with graduation. The assumption that graduates automatically receive high incomes is often applicable to medicine, veterinary science, dentistry and law graduates, but only 4% of students enter those fields. In general, the value of credentials continues to fall as education expands faster than the labour market. And what clairvoyant can guarantee employment in this period of recession? A graduate tax represents double-dipping on the part of Government, as graduates already give Pay-As-You-Earn contributions and provisional taxation.

The 'invisible hand' of the market becomes an iron fist.

An education system where access is in any way determined by the ability to pay will inevitably discriminate against these disadvantaged groups. But the New Right has no problems with a system where women, working-class people, Kooris or migrants get ripped off again and again. The 'free play of market forces' will always benefit

the wealthy in our society.



How to fund education. Genuine equality can instead be promoted through a fairer and more equitable system of general taxation. Introducing more progressive tax scales, and cracking down more on corporate tax evasion, is the best way to create funding. This sort of mechanism is less arbitrary and regressive, and recognises that not all high income earners derive their privileged position directly from higher education. It taxes students on earnings when they're actually receiving them.

The projected expansion in student numbers could also be funded if the Government simply maintained its current percentage expenditure on education. Moreover, the Government is operating with a budgetary surplus. These funding proposals will be elaborated in later articles in *Woroni*.

Privatisation and other foolishness.

Creating a corporate curriculum. Throwing education into the so-called 'free market' would have drastic effects on what is taught. Simply put, corporate funding equals corporate control. It is mindblowingly naive to assume benevolence on the part of companies whose central motive is profit-making. Enticing capitalists with huge tax write-offs, as some have suggested, simply puts the cost back on others anyway. And the private sector has already proven itself reluctant to invest in scientific research and training.

"Wanna buy a degree?" Degrees would become increasingly oriented to business demand. The incredible potential that education offers would be lost. Disregarding the social understanding, life skills and knowledge provided by education as 'externalities' is a right-wing philosophical wank. It's also a great way to muzzle the conscience and social criticism that education can foster.

The Arts in the marketplace. The private sector only bankrolls the Humanities when it can make a profit by doing so. When profits go down, they are first on the chopping block. It would be madness to rely on the 'image-consciousness' of the corporations for their continued funding.

The advocates of privatisation would like to see a major restructuring of education. However, this would not involve the opening up

of education, but the very opposite. In the right-wing agenda it is obvious that some people will be shut out of education, leaving it available to a privileged and largely male elite.

The Sexist Agenda. Advocates of privatisation have a perspective and program that, if implemented, would further the unequal status of women in Australia. This is true also, although to a lesser extent, of the agenda of the Government's Green Paper. The most blatant example is the argument that because "women can't pay, they therefore don't 'value' their education"! This equation ignores the simple fact that, regardless of how much women may want an education, they may not have the money to afford it.

This argument ignores women's economic and social position, and derides their achievements and aspirations. To characterise part-time and mature-age students as joy-riders is to dispute their right to education, with no recognition of the necessity for re-training and the learning of new skills and knowledge. This sort of crap will only further the inequalities in access to economic and social power in Australia.

What is women's position in the education system, as staff and as students? It is true that over the last 15 years or so women have come to constitute about half the undergraduate population. Leaving aside for the moment their concentration in non-science and technology areas, the fact is that in terms of graduate and academic staff employment and promotion levels, women are still at a gross disadvantage. Even if all institutions had the will to change these historical patterns of privilege (in line with equal opportunity guidelines for example), it would have been difficult to do so given the decline in real government funding.

At the ANU, as at most tertiary education institutions around Australia, white male academics are the most advantaged people on campus, earn the highest salaries, and have the highest representation on boards and other decision-making bodies. The 'virtually unregulated buccaneering' that the Green Paper is encouraging could easily increase this situation. For example, since it is the non-feminine' activities of engineering, science and the technologies which are the big money-spinners in terms of getting outside funds, unregulated commercialisation will just intensify the existing gender inequalities.

The commercialisation of academic skills will increase the stratification of academic staffing, and the gender segmentation of academic labour markets. To put it bluntly, this sort of agenda will only rip off women even more.

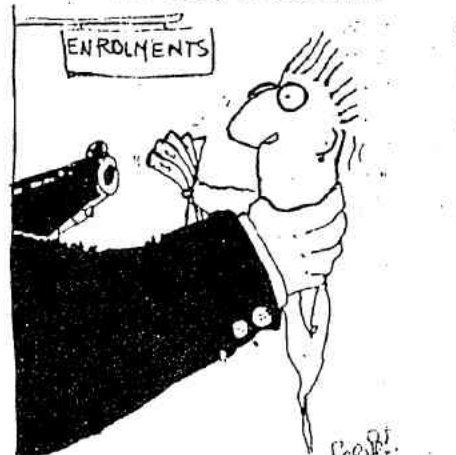
Private funding prevents equity and participation. Only public funding will address the problems of equal access to and participation in education. Reducing public funding can only occur at the

expense of participation, access and equity, for disadvantaged, and especially women, students and staff.

The right's 'economy' is a myth. They have a selective and gender-biased mythology about what counts as productive work. "High tech" industries are identified as the badge of progress, and "science" and "technology" are seen as the focal points for training for those industries.

In this distorted reading of the economy, women are kept firmly out of the picture. It ignores that our society involves standards of living which the growth of the service sector, and of the community services sector in particular, supplies. These have been and are areas of growing employment opportunity and export potential. Any agenda that ignores these points will do untold damage to our tertiary education system and, in turn, our national economy and political system.

Our economy needs an education system based on equity and access. We have been told that Australia needs to develop a skilled labour force, to boost our secondary industry and international competitiveness. Yet at the same time, further barriers to education are being erected. This only discourages the participation of large areas of our workforce, denying the flexibility required to cope with changing economic and social needs. Thus Australia has a moral, social and economic obligation to break down the continuing barriers to access and equity in education.



Conclusion. It should now be clear why the Free and Accessible Education Campaign is so vital. And I hope your crap-detectors are on full alert for the fatuous advocates of privatisation.

thanks to; - *Equal Employment Opportunity Survey Report 1986*
- Anna Yeatman's *The Green Paper on Higher Education: Remarks concerning its implications for participation, access and equity for women as staff and students*, Senior Lecturer, Flinders University
- Nadine Flood, for advice

The editorial group of *Woroni* has a policy of asking for counter-articles when controversial material is contributed. Hence, the article is a response to Stephen Kirchner's article, and in particular to arguments for the privatisation of education. It is contributed by Michael Flood, and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of other Editors. Further aspects of the education debate will be explored in the next *Woroni*.

NSW Election and the FORESTS of the SOUTHEAST

NSW has just seen the election of the Liberal-National coalition. What does this mean for the forests of the south-east? On the face of it, disaster. The coalition parties have stated their opposition to the new national parks, including Tantawangalo and Coolangabro, announced by the then Labor government. They have, instead, apparently supported the continuing use of the areas for forestry, including clear-felling.

"... creation of major new national parks."

However, the story has a brighter side. The actual comment the coalition has made is that they oppose any land-use changes which will reduce the employment base of the forestry industry

in the region. The conservation movement has little trouble with this: we have proposed alternative forest-based employment in the region which would strengthen the industry, while at the same time allowing the creation of major new national parks. It is now our job to sell these ideas to the new State government. Additionally, in the short term there are measures we can take to prevent logging in some areas. A recent case in the NSW Land and Environment Court found that

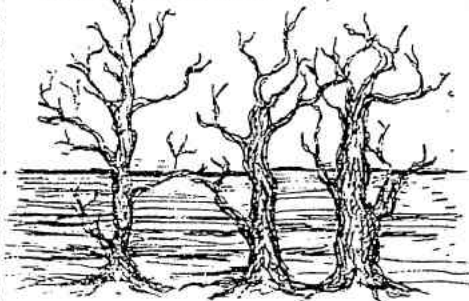
the NSW Forestry Commission must produce an Environmental Impact Statement before contemplating logging in the Coolangubra area. We will, if necessary, go back to court to seek a similar requirement for other threatened areas, including Tantawangalo and Egan Peeks.

"... refuse to issue an export licence for the woodchipping industry."

The role of the Federal Government now becomes more important. The Federal Government has the power to place conditions on, or refuse to issue an export licence for the woodchipping industry. We are calling on them to take the latter course. The Federal Government can also nominate the forests of the south-east for World Heritage, a move which the Victorian Government is taking for the adjoining forests of East Gippsland. They are certainly worthy of such nomination.

The NSW Liberal/National Party Government cannot ignore the fact that the forests have been announced as national parks, no matter what the fine detail of the status of that announcement. If they were to allow logging to proceed then they would be flying in the face of their stated policy of opposing logging in national parks.

Tony Fleming (Director)
Conservation Council of the South-East
Region and Canberra.



The looking after of the young before they leave Mummy and Daddy to permanently join their peers is a rather interesting experiment in childcare.

Two to five eggs are laid in the nest lined with green eucalypt leaves and twigs, and the parents are particularly diligent in their territorial defence of an area with a diameter of approximately 3m around this hole during this time and after the eggs are hatched. As soon as the fledglings are able to leave the nest, however, they are escorted to 'creches' a mile or more from the nest tree. They remain there with other fledglings while the parents forage for food. Perhaps the nuclear family is not the be-all and end-all of social groupings?

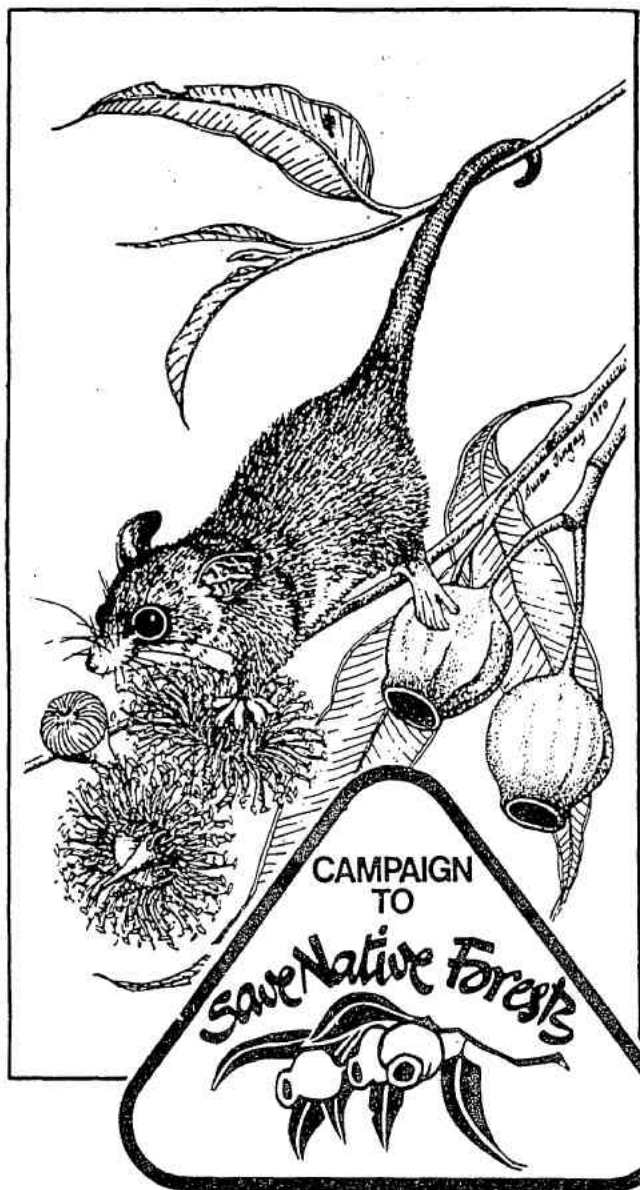
Five to six weeks later, the offspring are independent and form or join flocks. This time coincides with the end of the wheat harvest and Canberra's galahs' country cousins would attack stacks and silos of grain in hordes. Later in autumn and winter, however, many young and inexperienced galahs fall prey to food shortages or farm cats. This slight check on numbers, however, would at least placate the grain farmers, to whose monocropped fields galahs pose a constant threat. So the bird that is to us urbanites an attractive and rather endearing cohabitant of our parks and gardens is a threat to the income of others. One would hope that the presently abundant galah numbers would not ever give rise to complacent, badly-managed population control schemes.

Rae Fry

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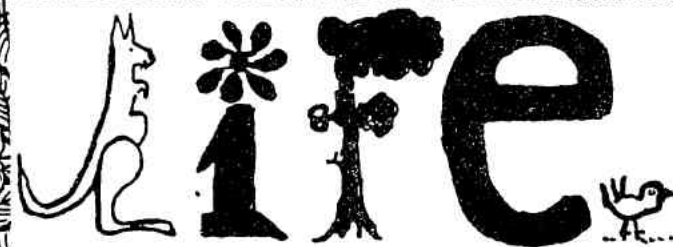
Graham Pizzey, 1980: *A Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*; Collins, Sydney

Ian Rowley, 1982: *Bird Life*, 2nd Edition; Collins, Sydney.



The basic breeding unit is a pair. When the young become independent they join a flock of other immature birds (galahs don't start to breed until they're about four years old). Breeding pairs do tend to feed with a group of other breeding pairs (called 'residents', because they don't tend to stray very far from the nesting trees) and may be joined at a feeding or watering site by a flock of immatures, but these groupings are mostly accidental, like "the people living in the same suburb who converge on the local shopping centre or scramble for the same early morning train, largely because their objectives and time schedules are the same". (Rowley, 1982: 149).

The great thing about this type of social arrangement is that it enables the species to exploit its food resources most efficiently. While the breeding pairs, which tend to be stable from year to year, get on with multiplying in the best-nesting sites, the flocks of immatures are able to wander further, feed in more marginal areas and thereby reduce pressure on the limited number of areas suitable for breeding. Furthermore, where the food supplies are irregularly scattered in the environment, the large flock means the chances of a food source being located are better and once found there is usually enough to feed all the birds.



ON CAMPUS

Galahs (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) are a familiar and somewhat comic sight in the less concreted areas of Canberra, striding audaciously around an open lawn or screeching to each other from tree to high-wire.

This is one of the few Australian native species whose numbers have grown since European settlement. They have benefitted from the expanses of grain-fields now dominating rural areas, while their social arrangements also allow them to exploit cities and towns and more coastal areas not part of their original habitat.

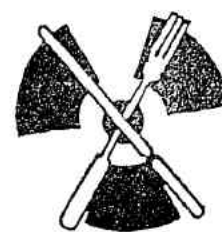
The galah is a member of the large parrot family, the distinguishing features of this group being vivid colouring, the powerful curved bill, short legs and the muscular feet with two toes pointing forward and two backward. Another representative of this family on campus is the crimson rosella. The galahs' closest relatives are the corellas and cockatoos. The back of the galah is pale grey and the breast rose-pink (but the colour here only reaches full depth when the bird is mature). They are strong fliers, reaching speeds of 50-60 km/h, and a group can easily be identified at a distance by the alternation of grey and pink as they turn.

Typical galah habitat is open country with some suitable trees to nest in, usually along watercourses. These birds occur in all the Australian States although there is some suspicion that the Tasmanian sightings may be 'escapees' from city-dwelling captors, as they were spied only near Hobart and Launceston. They have come to occupy parks and playing fields in towns, but haven't yet managed to cope with the wetter coastal regions.

As well as nesting trees, the other basic galah need is a supply of seeds for food. The nature of this diet (seeds ripen and are shed by plants only at certain times of the year) means galahs have to exploit a large area with a wide variety of seed plants to get food year round. The social and breeding systems of the species are designed to satisfy these requirements.



FOOD IRRADIATION



What is it?

The process commonly known as 'food irradiation' is the exposure of food to ionising radiation. The source of the radiation may be radioactive isotopes (especially cobalt 60 and cesium 137), x-ray machines or high-energy electrons. The production of gamma (x) rays by rods of cobalt 60 inside a reactor is the usual method.

What is it used for?

Doses of irradiation are measured in kilograys. They can be used as follows:-

Low dose - 1 kilogray

Sprouting inhibited, insects killed, ripening delayed

Medium dose - 1-10 kilograys

Bacteria and moulds killed

High dose - 10-50 kilograys

Sterilisation, elimination of viruses

Thus the shelf life of food is prolonged.

Irradiation is an especially popular method of preservation when foods are being exported.

Who uses it?

Research into food irradiation has been going on for about forty years. It is used commonly for commercial means in the Netherlands and South Africa, but less commonly in the USA because the maximum dose there is limited to 1 kilogray (the international standard, which also applies to Australia, is 10 kilograys).

At the moment, entry of irradiated foods into Australia without approval is illegal. In April 1986 the National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) submitted a draft code of regulations for food irradiation in Australia. These regulations were based on the recommendations of an International Commission, and if adopted will allow the States to legislate to include standards for food irradiation in their food laws. The outcome is pending the completion of an inquiry by the Australian Consumer Association, which was contracted by the Federal Minister for Health, Neil Blewett, at the cost of \$90,000.

The process of using ionising radiation for sterilisation is already used in Australia in the production of plastic toiletries and baby equipment. Ansell are the main importers of cobalt 60 rods from Canada, and the waste is exported for disposal.

Why use it?

Apart from providing a wider variety of food to a larger number of people, food irradiation offers obvious economic benefits to those with the technology, simply because food takes longer to go off. It is especially useful for cereals, fruits, poultry, herbs, spices and vegetables. The main arguments put forward for the introduction of food irradiation are the likely increase in export earnings and the idea of irradiation being a safer alternative than chemical pesticides and fungicides. The latter view is endorsed by the World Health Organisation. There are fears that if Australia doesn't adopt the technology, we will be 'left behind' as major exporters like Japan choose produce (especially grain) with less risk of pest and disease introduction.

And why not?

Many groups, however, are doubtful about the safety and desirability of food irradiation and have proposed health and environmental risks associated with its use.

Irradiation alters the chemical structure of the food; this often causes discolouration, fruits become mushy, and fats may become rancid. There are fears that more chemicals will be used to counteract these effects. Substances called 'Unique Radiolytic Products' (these include formaldehyde and peroxide) are produced in small amounts; the effects of these are unknown.

Vitamins A,B,C and E are destroyed during the process and cooking after irradiation may further decrease the nutritional quality of the food. Reinfestation by bacteria and fungi of foods like grain can occur after irradiation, and it is possible that they become more susceptible to the moulds that produce aflatoxin (a potent carcinogen).

Although the food does not actually become radioactive, the lack of long-term studies means that the effect on cancer risks are unknown.

There is evidence that some bacteria and viruses can develop resistance to irradiation (a report in October 1986 found algae, bacteria and fungi to be living and reproducing in the contaminated 3 Mile Island plant in levels of radiation that would be fatal to humans) - this would necessitate increasing dosages in the future and once the process was introduced it would be extra difficult to ban.

It has been proposed that after April 1988, foods treated with irradiation need carry only the international symbol,

which is far from well-known.

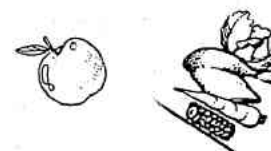
The economic consequences of investment to the tune of \$4 million in each irradiation plant would be increased food prices and centralisation of the market - small growers would be pushed out of business.

Finally, concern is centred on the environmental and worker health risks associated with the operation of an irradiation plant (at the moment, there are no controls over where they may be located) and with the production, transportation and disposal of radioactive material. The Australian Atomic Energy Commission is very hazy about its policies on such things.

Twenty-five years ago there was little concern about the use of pesticides like DDT and Dieldrin because so little was known about their long-term effects. The question that must be asked in the food irradiation debate is whether, given the expensive and potentially dangerous nature of the technology needed to irradiate food, it would not be simply easier to eat the foods that are in season and convince our trading partners that it's worth the risk of a few flies.

Perhaps the most worrying thing, too, is the way all this 'controversy' is going on so quietly, over an issue that has to affect everyone directly.

Rae Fry



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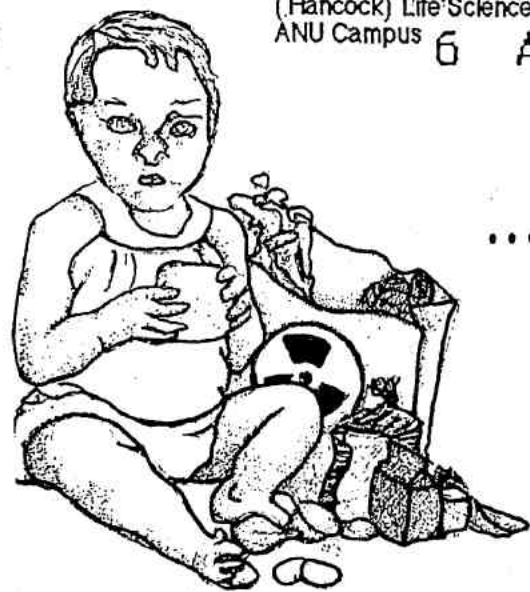
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STOP FOOD IRRADIATION LUNCHTIME DISCUSSION WORKSHOP

WEDNESDAY 12.30 TO 1.30 PM

VENUE: CRES Seminar Building 5th Floor
(Hancock) Life Science Building
ANU Campus 6 APRIL



... CAN YOU
STOMACH
IT ?



FOOD IRRADIATION
INVOLVES EXPOSING FOOD
TO MASSIVE DOSES
OF RADIATION



POETRY



Lying
in a white light room
on a grey pale day
my feelings
faded
to a thin blue.

Maybe it's good
being alone
Noone
to make me feel
red and black
or a runny brown
smeared
on the sole of his shoe.

C.F.



THE DEAD FOREST

Cloaked in sorrow,
I walk through the dead forest,
Observing the corpses of trees,
Frozen in rigor mortis.

The sky looms grey overhead,
Anxious and expectant,
As the savage winter
bears down upon me.

Dismembered autumn leaves
find solace on the ground,
Like dying soldiers
in communion with the earth.

Mourning,
I wait for you
though you will not return;
Reaching out,
I think of you
but noone answers.

Hernan Pintos-Lopez 16/5/87

LIFE AND DEATH OF A POET

Panoramic view
from a penthouse mausoleum,
Glimpses of an ongoing tragedy,
Urban desolation.

Speaking to all,
Yet heard by none,
The voice of disillusionment
rolls like a breaking wave:
Starting with loud chords of dissonance,
It falters,
Then fades to nothing,
Merely sedate mumbling.

A lonely man,
His anger subsides
as passion becomes despair,
And dreams of change
clash with stagnant reality:
Overwhelmed
by feelings of frustration,
His last hope withers
until it is little more
than bitter memory.

From the ledge
the voice of discontent
contemplates one final discourse,
And with an innocent step
strays beyond the constraints
of an imperfect world;
This work of art,
That was but a single life,
Is complete.

Hernan Pintos-Lopez, 1986.



RENEWAL

Was that torch-like smile
Meant for me? Was the glass a cage
Where your imprisoned body tensed
And glowed? And was your room a honey-comb
Where I might be the bee who serves
And thickly packs? Here are my flowers,
My pollen, my lupins fragrant with their pepper-smell;
I wander as your servant through wild woods,
Whose spontaneous growth builds food and love for you,
And clothes you round with garments patched but rich.

Robert McArthur, 7/9/86

OUTSIDE THE CAGE

And all the while outside the cage
The snow is piling up
Time's silent metaphor,
Truth's penitential cup-

A cup of snow so lucid
That the heart cannot deny
What intellect and nerves resisted,
As they twisted Being awry:

The snow is mine, I take it deep
Within my gullet's caves-
It is the crystal jewel
That fulfills as it depraves.

Robert McArthur



Panting heavily
They tramped
The sound of machetes
Could be heard to snicker
Behind them
Mocking
Cruelly mocking
Muttering silent prayers unto the gods
They bargained for their lives
Snicker snicker snicker
The gods refused to hear.



Natasha Nadj, 29/3/88

FOOD FOOD FOOD

THE GOURMET'S GUIDE TO

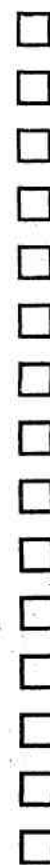
SOCIAL STATUS

Listed below are excerpts from a forthcoming encyclopaedic work (published in twenty volumes by an unknown glutton of Jabba the Hut proportions) on the importance of eating in relation to social image. The work is not merely descriptive: it can be taken as a " how to " guide for aspiring social climbers.

ASIAN STUDIES: Students of Asian Studies are habitual frequenters of the Knotholes Asian Bistro. Any kind of Asian food is fashionable, but dishes with unpronounceable names are a real plus.

CLASSICISTS: Besides their proclivity to devour ancient texts, Classicists tend to drink lots of wine (if an amphora is unavailable a schooner glass will do) and eat all kinds of exotic dishes (vine leaves soaked in olive oil, jaguar earlobes, etc.). Large quantities of grapes are a must for that authentically ancient look.

FORESTERS: According to some authorities on the subject, Foresters are believed to have a stable diet of alcohol and small animals (preferably of the furry kind). More discerning Foresters have been known to indulge in small animal pate on crackers.



GREENIE/VEGETARIANS:

Yet another sub-culture on campus, members of this group tend to eat lots of lentils, chickpeas, mung beans, sprouts, and nuts. For variety, many members of this group like to eat Lentl Surprise (a special dish with no lentils in it).

RUGBY HEADS: Members of this group have been known to eat almost anything (except quiche). For gourmet Rugby-Heads, vegemite on toast is a must. There is also the famous Liquid Diet (known in some circles as the Fosters Diet), designed originally for ruggers in intensive care. Equally good for ruggers with no teeth.

SCIENCENIKS: After much study, anthropologists have concluded that Scieneniks are a deviant (what else could you call someone who majors in Physics or Pure Mathematics?) sub-tribe who seek to create a master race weened on Space Food sticks and Sustagen Gold. Some of these individuals are rumoured to be observable in various parts of the Science Faculty, but only a few have been seen (given that they are very shy and prefer to hide in their lunchboxes).



TOAD RESIDENTS: Due to the unusual eating habits of most residents at Toad Hall, for the purpose of this study said individuals will be treated as a separate group. For Toad Residents most food types are acceptable, especially if the food doesn't belong to them. At Toad this is known as CREATIVE BORROWING.

ULTRACONSUMERS: Believed by some to be part of a lost Yuppie tribe, Ultraconsumers are reputed to be a group which places the satisfaction of wants above the satisfaction of needs. As a result Ultraconsumers tend to eat very little (but they do have wonderful CD collections).

YUPPIES: In Yuppie circles the ostentatious display of wealth is fashionable especially where food is concerned. Caviar, smoked salmon, and champagne are a must (even for breakfast). When eating fast-food (as Yuppies often do because of their reverence for American culture) McDonalds is acceptable (but only the drive-thru: eating with the "plebs" is bound to put most genuine Yuppies off their food).

The above excerpt is taken from a work by Max Oesophagus (as reported by Hernan Pintos-Lopez).



more poetry



THE PRIVATE POETS

Delicious solace to lick the sores
In the cloistered corner of four private walls
After the time of parting condition comes alive
And yells in agony to the soul- " survive! "
The private poets in their private way
For guilt or true burden to be born alone.

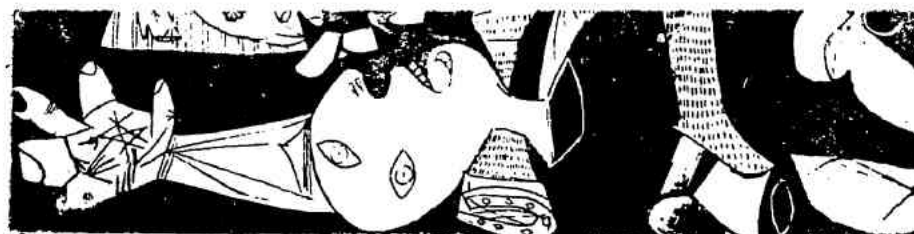
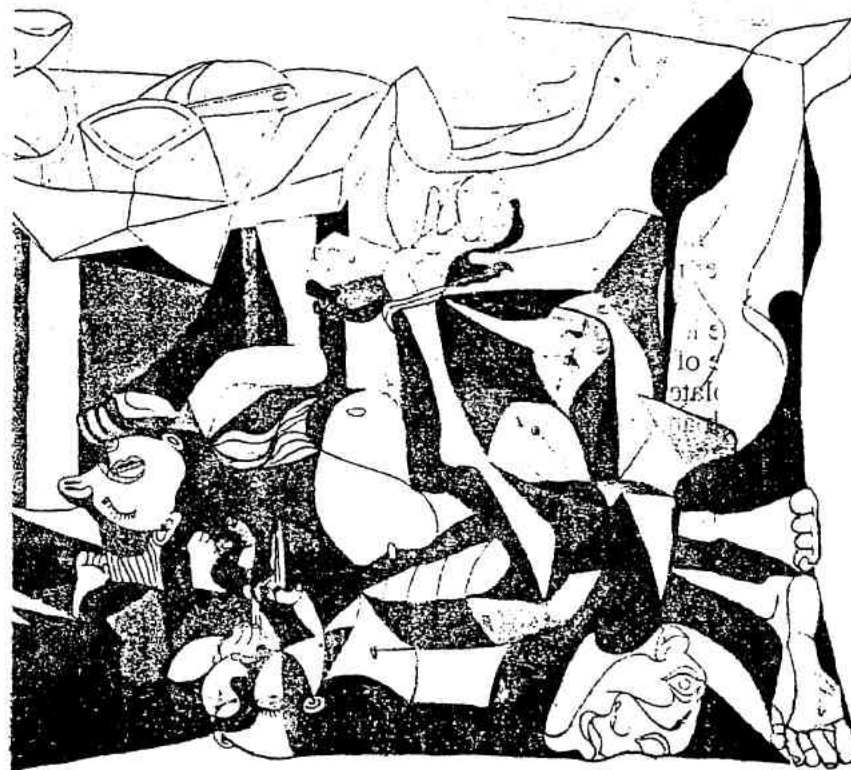
Hour when the psyche aswirl undistracted
Vacant and seeing as the process enacted
Soldiers under the loneliness of a one-man cross
Aloneness to yield both the heavy and dross
The private poets are ascream in their moment
Their time soon to cease by disregard.

Gerald Keaney

TIME

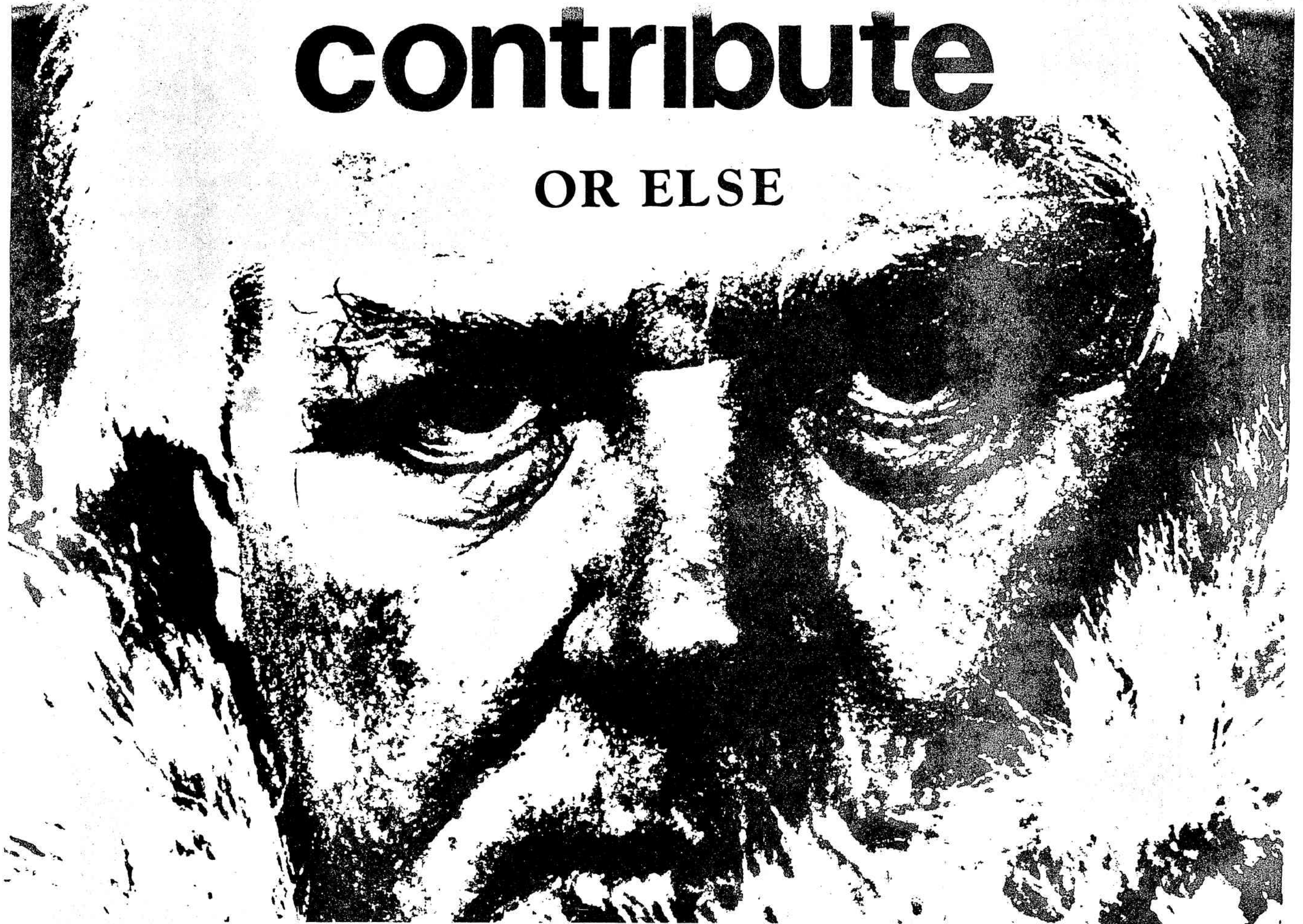
Time is the river that erodes the skin,
Cutting deep channels:
Gouging caves beneath the surface
It annuls the rock of memory,
Of sanity; greening the mind in the wet,
Red desert drying it in the dry
Dust stinging your eyes.
We dam the river,
Cursing the lakes so caused so still:
Going nowhere, sitting with mud
Washed from the skin by rain
(Gouging channels)
And when the dam bursts
And the channels run full again
The sapling you planted in your youth
Is drowned
By the fruit of your labours.

B. Kerr



contribute

OR ELSE



CANBERRA
DANCE
ENSEMBLE

VISIONS



"VISIONS"

'The best thing about modern dance is that you don't really have to understand it,' my biased ballet teacher told me at the tender age of eight. Well, it's not quite true that classical ballet adheres strictly to a story line while modern dance is random movement, but it's certainly less formal. The Canberra Dance Ensemble's production "Visions" captures this sense of freedom. The dances were energetic and fun (to use a very unprofessional term). Some pieces, such as "Do You Love Me", choreographed by Chi Long, and "Alchemy", by Aida Armikhanian, were rich in symbolism, while other pieces like "Jamming" and "Carmen", both by Stephanie Burridge, were busy and alive rather than "meaningful" (whatever that means). The programme was a very balanced one with something for everyone. "God bless the child" was a very peaceful flowing solo danced by Nicki Ross, while Anna Smith's solo was a strong and aggressive statement of feminism. Everyone who came to see "Visions" (and there was standing room left only) would have found something they could enjoy.

The dancers of "Visions", I was surprised to find out, have been together for merely a year, although the Canberra Dance Ensemble has existed as a Company for four. The dancers, many of which are still highschool students, are part-time and they dance for the love of it (i.e. they're not paid). Considering the restriction this must place on time to practice the group is very professional. There is an occasional shaky turn or out-of-synch movement but this didn't detract from the performances' overall zest and appeal.

The Dance Studio, in Childers Street, is located conveniently close to campus, so miss at least one bar crawl for a night of Kulcha - it's worth the time and minimal ticket cost.

A.K.

CAKEWALK

"I want to go, on a picnic
and while my time away"

DO YOU LOVE ME

Choreography: Chi Long
Music: Chris Groenke
Text: Billie Holiday
Dancers: R.D. Laing
Chi, Theresa and Douglas

"Love is like the falling snow,
Once it comes it has to go"

AL-CHEMY

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES

Al-chemy is an understanding and a way of life. It sees everything in creation as being an interaction of three principles: Body, Soul and Spirit. To assist nature and himself to evolve, the Alchemist separates the three principles, purifies then reunites them.

Choreography: Aida Armikhanian
Dancers: Chi, Fiona and Douglas

In our day to day relationships within ourselves and with others we witness an ever Present Alchemy.

We are our own Alchemist.

write?



AMANDLA



Oliver Tambo, President of the A.N.C. . Canberra 1986

In 1985 a washed out American musician went to South Africa. He was undertaking a pilgrimage that many others in the Western music industry (Sting/Fleetwood Mac, etc.) had come to learn was important if they were to revitalize their depleted stock of musical inspiration. Pliny the Elder, that sage Roman statesman, once observed that there was "always something new out of Africa" and it was certainly with this expectation that Paul Simon went to Johannesburg. As with most other Europeans before him this was not a pilgrimage of worship but of *exploitation* and we know what phenomenal success he has had with that.

As a consequence of the extent to which Simon's music was transformed (a testimony to the power and vitality of the musical forms he encountered) the West considers that it has *discovered* South African music. As with many other things that the West *discovers* about other people and other places though, and especially where money is involved, what the West really has, is a bland sanitized product. Such a product is unlikely to hurt anybody's sensibilities, or harm the powerful financial and political interests with a stake in that situation. Unfortunately for most people in this part of the world, Paul Simon is still their point of entry into what is an astonishingly rich cultural but highly political arena. For the hundreds of people who saw Amandla perform at the Canberra Theatre though, all that has changed. As they will tell you, Paul Simon has become irrelevant - a pale shadow of the real thing.

Amandla is the cultural ensemble of the African National Congress one of that troubled country's liberation organizations. The other organization, the Pan Africanist Congress, has an ensemble just as vibrant, these ensembles presenting to the outside world the experiences of South Africa's oppressed people in an appropriate political-cultural form. That this medium is regarded as so important is a recognition of the pre-eminent role played by music and dance in the struggle against racism in South Africa. That Amandla's performers are so impressive is a testimony to their rootedness in popular culture and the strength of their political commitment.

The name Amandla means "Power" and it is not difficult to understand why the group is banned in South Africa and its members are in exile. The simple truth is that Amandla's musicians and dancers explain and expose Apartheid so effectively that all who watch are themselves also empowered. They come to understand the way the monster operates and so can more clearly see how to fight it. The irrepressible vitality, resilience and inner moral strength of the African people is also made manifest. It is clear that despite the pervasiveness of the evil creature they confront, the African people and their allies will eventually win. Their power is growing and it cannot be stopped. It is only sad that it is going to be an incredibly protracted struggle which has only just begun.

AUTHENTIC SKETCHES

Essentially Amandla presented the unfolding struggles of the African people through a seamless collage of music, song, dance and mime. The resulting panorama was structured around sketches of everyday life in the townships and rural areas. The audience of at least 1000 people thus had a chance to see for themselves how Apartheid distorts even the most ordinary events and relationships. Given that for many people Apartheid is only understood or perceived as white people shooting defenseless black people, this focus on everyday life was particularly effective in exposing the real truth about Apartheid.

We came away seeing Apartheid as a total structure which cannot be reformed, but has to be destroyed, if there is to be any meaningful change in South Africa. As regards the day to day life of the people, the overwhelming impression was of a way of life which interweaves pre-colonial forms with the modern, the indigenous people achieving a unique adaptation to what has always been a dominating and destructive presence, even before the Afrikaners formalized the claim of supremacy in the 1940's.

It was also clear that the black adaptation to the fact of white supremacy (both when it presented itself as doctrine and in practice) had never involved, and would never involve surrender, even though the battle between Europe and Africa has been going on since Jan van Riebeck first landed in 1652. There has of course been a tremendous absorption of European culture, but never a giving in, or a giving way.

Sadly it was also obvious that Apartheid has cruelly stunted and in some cases permanently warped the moral sense of many black people. They have had to do really despicable things to survive. It is from these crippled people that Apartheid draws its collaborators, petty officials and many of the police and army. As one set of lines put it, Apartheid destroys black people in two ways: by killing those who dare to oppose it whilst wounding the souls of those who acquiesce.



Winnie & Nelson Mandela

THE POLITICS

The more sharply political was subtly interspersed with the ordinary scenes. The words we heard intoned with such gravity and militancy came from South Africa's leaders -most of them shot, hanged, imprisoned or exiled. These more obviously political interventions put in context the authentic presentations of everyday life. Particular mention must be made of the vignette illustrating the increasing politicization of women in the countryside and the townships, as their loved ones are continuously taken from them by the greedy demands of the white man's labour market and enterprises.

The system of exploitation of cheap black labour that lies at the heart of Apartheid, and the huge profits made in South Africa by many people in the West (including Australian Superannuation investment companies) was another theme Amandla explored. This was not done too thoroughly though, lest the sensibilities of this society of investors, and capitalists be offended. The organisations at the centre of the struggle against the exploitation of black labour were also identified - COSATU, SACTU and the UDF.

Another important theme was the struggle of South Africa's youth and students against attempts to completely control their education. This was the principal reason for the protests that culminated in the Soweto Uprising and the massacres that the regime organised in response. It was also, along with the Rent Boycott, a key issue in 1985-1986. The regime has attempted to impose on black students an education presented in the Afrikaans language only. Knowledge of English is thought to give African youth an orientation which is by definition too international and "subversive." The authorities have thus been eager to cut off students from the outside world through government approved text-books with an inferior and pro-apartheid content. For many of Amandla's artistes these sketches had a particular poignancy as many of them fled to escape death in Soweto in 1976.

GUMBOOTS AND JIVE

Paul Simon has made many people aware that there is a song and dance routine called the Gumboots dance. Amandla showed us what the real thing is like. Incredibly energetic, miners dance it after emerging from the shafts. It is now a popular dance throughout South Africa. Involving rhythmic slapping of their gumboots, the miners' action has a dual effect; it shakes the mud and soil off their boots, as well as providing the beat and structure of the music.

Providing beat and structure was also what the truly incredible music of Amandla's band did, holding together our journey through their country's history. I was personally most taken by the brass section, though others were just as enthralled by the drums and the guitars. Here were these incredibly gaunt men blowing their horns as if they were Pavarotti, weaving crescendoes of finely modulated sound and exquisitely executed solos into a seamless flow of sheer beauty. The free after-performance gig given by the band showed they are easily one of the world's finest jazz combo's.



Amandla

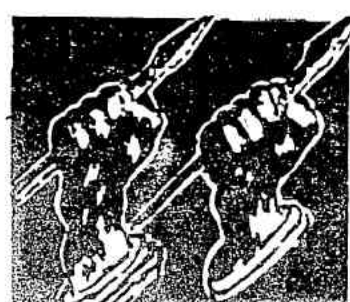
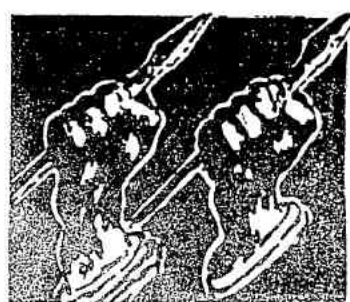
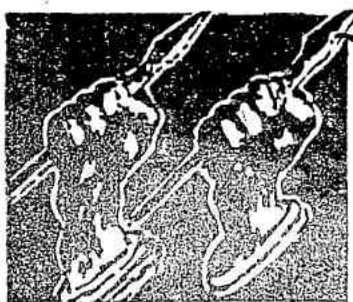
Dance and song are integral to Amandla's show, and along with mime formed a counterpoint to the more declamatory or acted out sections of the performance. The singing embraced the traditional forms of the many peoples as well as the choral styles that developed in the churches and that has so strongly influenced the popular music of the townships. The fusions of style were characterized by dense choral arrangements and rhythmic syncopations with voices used as instruments and percussion. The choreography also embraced traditional dances from all the major indigenous ethnic groups of South Africa; the modern day dance of the urban areas, and most impressive of all, a sharply strutting goose-step. The latter was in the context of a sketch explaining how and why the ANC finally turned to armed struggle. The audience by now, used to seeing a sensuous sway of hips and torso, or an athletic traditional war-dance, suddenly saw a disciplined militant Prussian march, a brief glimpse of Umkhonto We Sizwe (SPEAR OF THE NATION) the armed wing of the ANC.



It was also a reminder that in terms of practical assistance and military training the USSR, Cuba and East Germany do more than the Western countries in helping to eliminate Apartheid.

By the time this article is read, the most recent outrages of the apartheid regime will be history. I refer here to the killing in Paris of Mrs Dulcie September, 54, the ANC's representative in France. She was shot a number of times in the face by a gunman working for the Pretoria regime. South Africa also invaded Botswana that day, March 30, killing 4 nationals of that country. Those events provided the backdrop for our seeing Amandla, bringing into the theatre hall the grim realities of life in exile as an ANC militant. It also provided an opportunity to serve further notice on the racist regime. We stood at attention observing a minute's silence for Comrade September and the thousands of others whom Pretoria has murdered. South Africa's national anthem was played. This of course was the real one, the most popular song in South Africa - Nkosi Sikelele Africa - the anthem also of the ANC. Representatives of the apartheid regime's embassy were probably present. It is likely they took note of this small but symbolic indication of the future.

KWAME MFODWO



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2RS

RADIO BURGMANN

Produced by Keith Holliday for 2RS and Woroni.

ALBUM REVIEW

Morrissey Viva Hate.

Reviewing Morrissey's work just a few weeks after it is released is a dangerous occupation. It usually happens that initial doubts and dislikes are trampled under the slow realisation of the man's brilliance. Fans of The Smiths were distraught when Johnny Marr left for a whirl of guest appearances on the albums of the great and famous (?), such as Paul McCartney and Brian Ferry. There was no need to worry. Stephen Street has breathed new life into Morrissey just as the evidence from The Smiths final album, "Strangeways Here We Come", suggested he may fade into inconsistency. The first two tracks on, "Viva Hate", give immediate evidence of this. Morrissey invites his musicians to show their wares and they respond emphatically. Street and Reilly's guitar sounds actually force Morrissey from centre stage on, "Alsation Cousin", and in "Little Man, What Now?", one can imagine the beat being produced by drummer Andrew Paresi smashing Morrissey over the head with a tea tray.

You can't keep a good man down for long though. Morrissey's

deep-felt desperation with life in Britain is incisively expressed in the next track, "Everyday is Like Sunday", a song about a depressing English resort, "How I dearly wish I was not here

In the seaside town
That they forgot to bomb"
and again in, "Bengali in Platforms", which deals with his misgivings over immigrants to Britain who seek to embrace its culture. Morrissey quite clearly does not think it is worth embracing and realises that English bigotry would prevent outsiders from enjoying it even if it was. The first example may be derivative of John Benjamin's line, "Come friendly bombs and fall on Slough", but nonetheless Morrissey holds up a perfect mirror for all to see the divided nation which Britain has become.

Perhaps the most striking difference between this album and those of The Smiths is the extensive use of strings (three cellists, two violinists and a violist) which compliment Morrissey's sad wistful voice no better than in, "Angel, Angel, Down We Go Together". Possibly this is a response to the anger of parents whose children have committed suicide, supposedly due to the nature of such Smiths songs as, "Asleep". Morrissey

appeals,

"Angel don't take your life
Some people have got no pride
They do not understand
The Urgency of life
But I love you more than life"
But Morrissey also deals with more mundane matters. Again and again one can not help being struck by his ability to say it as it is. On, "The Ordinary Boys", he says,
" those empty fools
tried to change you, and claim you

for the lair of their ordinary world"
and on being jilted by a lover in, "I Don't Mind if You Forget Me",
"Rejection is one thing
But rejection from a fool
Is cruel"

His mastery of understatement is shown in, "Break up the Family",
"I'm in love for the first time
and I don't feel bad"

a line reminiscent of one he wrote for The Smiths' song, "Reel Around the Fountain",

"Fifteen minutes with you,
Well, I wouldn't say no"
Morrissey need not rely on his

lyrics though. "Suedehead", the first single from the album, no doubt chosen by the record company due to its similarity to his previous work and its simpler, boppier rhythm, is not so strong lyrically but is a perfect vehicle for his unique voice which rolls over songs, crafting them with genuine feeling.

The album finishes with what should become an anthem for those on the wrong side of the great divide in the U.K. "Margaret on the guillotine", is not an overtly political song. It is merely an acid expression of disgust at a political animal who has been responsible for misery and suffering. He does not hold back on his request to Margaret to, "Please die". He wills the, "kind people",

"Do not shelter this dream
Make it real"
The harsh realities of Britain, so eloquently expressed and precisely put to music, may not quite reach through to, "The Lucky Country", but even without this harsh relevance, the ironically named, "Viva Hate", is a masterpiece.

KH

RETROSPECTIVE

King Crimson

King Crimson began in 1969 and with the release of their first album, "In the Court of the Crimson King", made a large impression. They were: Robert Fripp (guitar and basses), Ian McDonald (woodwind, reeds, vocals), Michael Giles (drums), Greg Lake (bass and lead vocals) and Peter Sinfield (lyrics). This first album was described by Pete Townsend as, "an uncanny masterpiece", at the time and is an extremely complex and diverse album which embodies much of what was representative of later King Crimson.

This was followed by, "In the Wake of Poseidon", and, "Lizard", in 1970; both of which were produced in the studio with great lineup changes which saw only Fripp and Sinfield remaining of the original Crimson. These two albums and, "Islands", (1971) which followed were all written and produced by Robert Fripp (music) and Peter Sinfield (lyrics) and were used by Fripp to introduce jazz and orchestral themes into what was, at the time, progressive rock. In combination with Sinfield's poetic lyrics this produced three fascinating albums, all of which were unique.

This lineup fell apart in 1972 and in 1973 Fripp reformed Crimson with Bill Bruford (drums), who came from Yes, John Wetton (bass), who came from Family, David Cross (violin) and Jamie Muir (percussion). This was the most stable, unified and functional

Crimson to have existed. They produced three studio albums, "Lark's Tongue in Aspic", "Starless and Bible Black", and, "Red", and a live album, "USA", in a two year period. All of these embodied angularity, shown also in later Crimson, as well as rigid strength juxtaposed to the pathos that was always present. After the completion of, "Red", but before its release, Fripp dissolved the band as he saw it as no longer being of value to his life. In 1975 Fripp compiled and released the double album compilation, "The Young Person's Guide to King Crimson".

In 1980 Fripp brought together what he considered to be the finest performing group ever to exist: himself with Adrian Belew (guitar), Tony Levin (bass) and Bill Bruford (drums). They performed under the name King Discipline but as it became clear that they were King Crimson they assumed the name according to Fripp. They released three albums, "Discipline", "Beat", and, "Three of a Perfect Pair", which all illustrate the angularity, minimalism and great technical proficiency typical of the high standards to which Robert Fripp works. He dissolved the final Crimson in 1985 as he was losing his control over the direction of the band. A compilation, "The Compact King Crimson", was released in 1986 as a post script to one of the finest and most unique bands to have existed.

SD



2RS

RADIO

BURGMANN

CONCERT REVIEWS

Painters and Dockers
Union Refectory
23rd March.

A few hundred people managed to defeat the Union's attempt to keep the Painters and Dockers concert a secret. No doubt those present would like to thank the renegade Dockers fan who sneaked out the scraps of paper from the Union and stuck them up around campus and Civic.

The evening began with a competent, tight performance by Blue Velvet who played mellow, reflective rock reminiscent of Echo and the Bunnymen.

Painters and Dockers then took the stage. The first two lines of their first song set the scene for the rest of the night.

"Last night I talked to God,
Last night I ran over a mod".

Not exactly up to Morrissey's standards but then I don't suppose that was their objective. Painters and Dockers are a silly band. Anyone who heard their, "hit", "Nude School", would realise that. However their hard hitting music is rock 'n' roll for the '80's. Look at the lyrics to the classics of '50's rock 'n' roll and you are unlikely to find anything much more profound than, "Be Bop a Loola, she's my baby". The fifties fascination with love has been replaced with a view that society is so profoundly ludicrous it is not worth taking seriously. "After the Blast", was a perfect example of this. Paul Stewart balled of the great time we would have listening to his band after they drop the bomb.

Only occasionally did they make any attempt to be serious. In, "Soul Child", a raunchy song with explosive brass, they sang about a small town couple, "She was a soul child", and, "He rode a Harley", who finish in the same rat trap as you or I.



"They thought they were young soul rebels,

They wanted to be free,
They're like the rest of us,
We're all lemmings to the sea"

Perhaps these lyrics may seem highly derivative of songs which just about any new wave band have produced but in the midst of the wild guitars of O'Connor and Juric and delivered with Stewart's hoarse aggression they stood up just fine.

In the same way that the themes of rock 'n' roll have changed since the '50's then so has the dance. The jive is out and the slam is in. The Dockers music is too intense and immediate to do anything else. This could explain why they have so far failed to capture their sound satisfactorily on vinyl. Their live album, "Bucket", comes closest to this but trying to contain such a dynamic front man as Paul Stewart on a recording may prove impossible. Painters and Dockers are a live act. Buying their records is rather like buying, "Genuine, artificial, preserved fresh food".

Many of Painters and Dockers songs display a fixation with death though not in the same way as bands such as Joy Division who were foolish enough to take death seriously. "We Eat, We Shit, We Die", "Kill, Kill, Kill" and, "Die Yuppie Die", were all performed, the latter perhaps being the highlight of the night, certainly causing the greatest audience reaction.

Painters and Dockers finished with a magnificent cover of The Saints' song, "Know Your Product", followed by an inevitably silly version of Lulu's rock 'n' roll classic, "You Make Me Wanna Shout", shout being interchanged with a word which the censor probably wouldn't allow. Dock on brother!

KH

The Falling Joys
Uni Bar
March 31st



On the last night of the, "upstairs", Uni Bar, ex-Canberra band The Falling Joys played to an over capacity crowd. Uni Bar patrons from Before and After BMT were there to say goodbye to the old bar - some thankfully, others mournfully. High feelings among the two groups caused trouble - a few scuffles, the Uni Bar staff go into fascist mode and nearly kill a guy for throwing a plastic cup (poor guy), police come, etc... All this unfortunately overshadowed the support bands who were good.

By the time The Falling Joys hit the stage, thankfully all was well. A hundred love struck weedy boys (me included) crumpled to the ground as Susie Higgie started to

sing and play guitar (sure, yeah - we all knew exactly what she was saying - all of us). The bassist and drummer were good and tight but always remained in the background.

Melodic, clean, extremely durable, Falling Joys verge on commercialism. Their lyrics, however are interesting and, to be fair, their music shows imagination and a certain rawness, both of which are totally divorced from commercial music.

They plan on recording a debut album for Volition Records in the near future before touring with stable mates, Scattered Order. Falling Joys are a band well worth going to see if you get a chance.

MS



Galapagos Duck
Canberra Food and Wine Frolic
20th March.

Galapagos Duck, one of Sydney's leading jazz bands for many years, faced up to Canberra's annual heaving drunken mass by doing what they do best - playing top class jazz music. Only rarely did they succumb to the temptation to "sellout", and play something which the alcohol sodden brains of the crowd could articulate well enough to enable messages to be sent to their respective bodies saying, "jump up and down", or, "shout very loud".

For the most part Galapagos Duck played their usual rotation of sax solos, drum solos, bass solos, trumpet solos and so on and on and on and on... There could be no doubting that every member of the band knew their instruments inside out but one was left with the feeling that something was missing. Occasional appearances by the singer added an extra dimension but after the initial impact of the excellence of the musicianship had worn off the band seemed to be all orange sauce and not much duck.

It may not have been my cup of tea (or cask of wine) but it certainly beat watching strange people trying to impersonate Roy Orbison and the Bee Gees across Commonwealth Park on the new permanent stage.

KH

The Saints
Union Refectory
18th March.

Nine years ago it may have been good value to pay nine dollars (concession) to see The Saints. At that time they were a hot new wave band who could even manage to pick up awards in the hotbed of punk, the U.K., for songs such as, "I'm Stranded". At that time Chris Bailey was an aggressive and awe-inspiring performer. Unfortunately the new wave band have become an old hat band, Chris Bailey has become an aging hippy and though they played some of their hits from more illustrious days they sounded just like their newer songs - jaded.

Perhaps the departure of Ed Kuepper killed The Saints or perhaps it was a painless death, of old age during their (or the audiences) sleep. Either way if you want to hear, "Know Your Product", played live then go to see Painters and Dockers next time.

KH

2RS is a non-profit organisation which runs a radio station and mobile dance unit from Burgmann College. This page will be a regular feature in Woroni and 2RS seeks a sponsor for the remaining issues. All enquiries contact Keith Holliday on 494196(w) or at Burgmann College.

WORONI

DOWN BY LAW

Directed by Jim Jarmusch

Looking through the press release for Jim Jarmusch's new film, *Down by Law*, I was surprised to discover that the same film-maker's *Stranger Than Paradise* (which screened at The Boulevard in 1985) was only the average feature film length of 90 minutes. It had seemed to last about five hours. So it was with some apprehension that I sat down to the Saturday morning preview of *Down by Law*, having been informed in the press release that it is two hours long.

"...starts off well,"

Down by Law starts off well, with the great Robby Muller's dreamy black and white photography drawing us into some eerily sordid fantasy. "It's a sad and beautiful world," observes a tramp. We step into this world with an unemployed disc jockey, played by Tom Waits, a cheap pimp (John Lurie) and a pathetic and comical Italian migrant (Robert Benigni) who get put into the same prison cell together.

The Italian acts as a catalyst to transform the two losers' existences of seamy, drifting, rootlessness into lives with a sense of purpose - at least temporarily. They manage to escape from prison and find a leaky boat, get lost on water and on land and finally find a little cafe in the middle of nowhere, run by a beautiful Italian woman.

"Nothing else happens..."

Nothing else happens, apart from the piece of *deus ex machina* at the end, but Jarmusch's films are not about things



happening. They are evocations of a particular mood, a particular vision - an off-beat, bleakly ironic way of looking at the world. This seedy, nihilistic vision seems to strike a chord in most people, but it doesn't in this reviewer. *Down by Law* has a very slow pace and the photography is very static for long periods of time and I thought the film was very boring. I was so bored that were it not for you, dear reader, I would have left long before the two hours were up. "I could be in Shoprite." surfaced in my consciousness more than once and I found myself longing for another Tom Waits song (of which there are only two) to break the monotony.

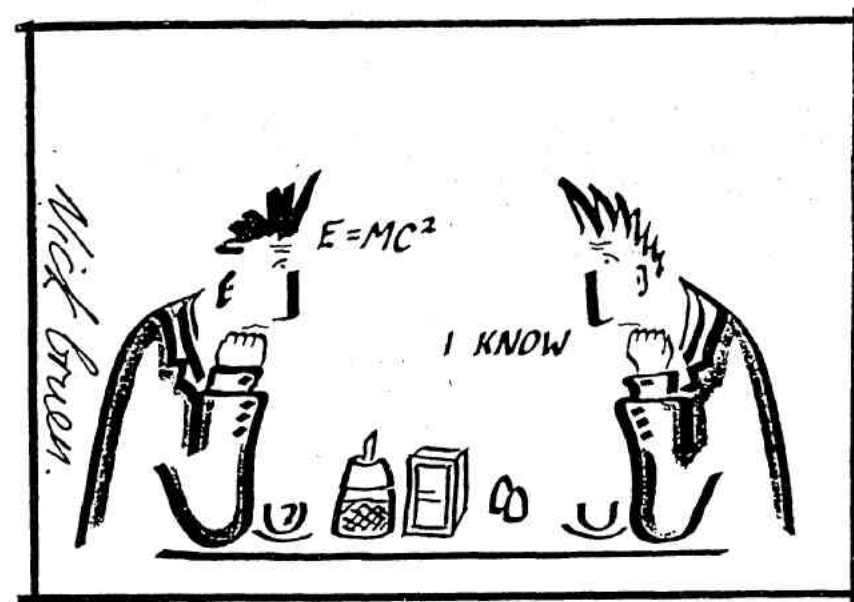
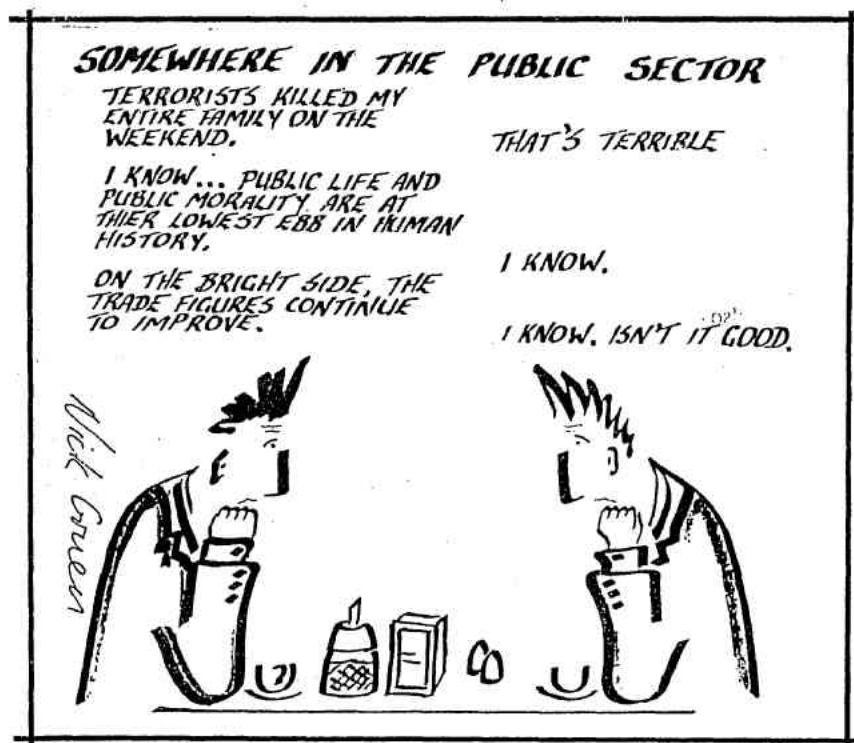
"...riveting and hilarious"

I should point out to you that Jarmusch's films have received much critical acclaim. Everyone I know (with the exception of Dougal Macdonald) finds Jarmusch's films, especially this one, riveting and hilarious. *Stranger than Paradise* is a cult and has won two important awards and *Down by Law* was selected for the In Competition entry at Cannes in 1986. I hated *Down by Law*, but you might very well love it. It will be showing at the Playhouse from 28 March to 10 April at 5.30 and 9.30.

Penelope Hanley

Cartoon

Nick Green



CANWORDS

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SPORTS UPDATE



POWERLIFTING

Strength sports may traditionally be regarded as male domains, but 'the times they are a'changing'. On the platform of a Powerlifting competition, you will see young and old, women and men, test their strength to the limit. ANU now has a thriving Powerlifting Club and on Friday the 8th and Saturday the 9th of April, two of its members will take on the rest of Australia at the National Juniors and Masters Championships at the Australian Institute of Sports. Guy Sandford will be competing as a junior [23 years of age and under] and Sheila Keunen will be competing as a master [40 years of age and over]. Sheila is 54 years old and currently holds national records in two weight divisions for the over-50s. She's training better than ever nowadays and is knocking off 100 kilo deadlifts and 85 squats in the Heavy Weight Room at the ANU Sports Union. Anyone interested in more information about the championships, or about Powerlifting in general should contact Shelley Schreiner on 49 4601.

Duelling Society

The Duelling Society wishes to announce its annual general meeting on Saturday 16 April, 6pm at Black Mountain Peninsula. For further information ring Jane on 886947 after hours.

TAI CHI SOCIETY

Learn Tai Chi in a relaxed and friendly ambience.
Every Monday 6.30pm, B & G Hall, Function Room.
Everyone welcome.
FEES: Members - Donation
Non-member - \$3

*Yes, things are improving,
but WHERE are all
the report backs??*

FM104
ROCK IN STEREO

A.N.U. UNION

FM104
ROCK IN STEREO

Roughshod Rock

PRESENTS

BIG PIG

WITH GUESTS-
HARA TABU

THURSDAY
14TH APRIL

A.N.U. REFEC

DOORS OPEN 8:30P.M.

TICKETS ON SALE NOW AT -
A.N.U., C.C.A.E. & T.A.F.E. COLLEGES

WORONI 33

NOTICEBOARD

Your **STUDENTS Association**..

ANNOUNCES A NEW SERVICE FOR
S.A. CLUBS & SOCIETIES TO PROMOTE
THEIR ACTIVITIES.. Every MONDAY.

COMMUNIQUE

deadline—fri 12pm

WANTED:
TWO HUMAN BEINGS
TO SHARE HOUSE IN
RED HILL

- \$45/WEEK
- CLOSE TO SHOPS, BUS STOP,
RETIREMENT VILLAGE, ETC.
- 4 CARPORTS AND GARAGE!
- LARGE, SOMEWHAT TASTELESS
GARDEN
- YOU CAN SMOKE IN THIS
HOUSE!

RING JOY OR NORVAL
ON 951332

bushdance

WITH
Rang Tang Block

8PM APRIL 15

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HALL, CONSTITUTION AVENUE, REID.

Students \$150 Others \$3
supper provided

PRESENTED BY COMMUNITY AID BOARD AND CAMBERGA COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS
PROCEEDS TO CAA PROJECTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Carmen Gloria Quintana Tour
Speaking at the ANU

Wednesday 13th April, at the SA
General Meeting - see SA for details

Thursday 14th April, Union
forecourt at 12:30pm

Co-op Bookshop

Sells books at the Publishers
Recommended Retail Price
(R.R.P.) less 12 1/2% Discount to
members

"GREEK-AUSTRALIANS:
IN THEIR OWN IMAGE"

Photographic exhibition
7 April - 28 April
Menzies Library

**STUDY & MARRIAGE -
DO THEY MIX?**

A six week lunch hour information
and discussion group will
commence in the Counselling
Centre at 12:30pm on Tuesday,
April 19.

Marriage and family life can be
weakened or strengthened by a wife
studying to get a degree. This is a
group for wives and mothers who
want to maintain and develop the
quality of life at home while they
study. A husbands' group will be
formed if there is sufficient interest.

Topics to be covered include:
- what you expect to get from study
- your family's opinions and
reactions
- managing the overload
- better family communication
- negotiating agreements: support
systems at home and elsewhere
- your confidence and his: what
does independence mean?
- transitions in tandem: his life crisis
and yours; opportunities for
growth.

GROUP LEADERS: Leila Bailey
and Janis Shaw

Register by calling in at the
Counselling Centre, above the
Health Service, or by ringing Jill
Hardy on 49 2442. A registration
fee of \$2 will cover the cost of tea
and coffee.

14 of
378,947

WOR

THE BABY KILLERS\$

Telephone milk powder

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA
25 JUL 1988

CONCLUSION

In the developing world, babies breastfed for less than 6 months are 5 to 10 times more likely to die in the next 6 months than babies breastfed for 6 months or more.

Source: World Health Organisation



THE EVIDENCE

1950-1970
Warning voices of health professionals and nutritionists against the triumphant advance of the bottle largely ignored.

1970
First meeting between health professionals and the baby milk industry held in Colombia, under the auspices of UNICEF and the Pan-American Health Organization.

1972
United Nations Protein-Calorie Group emphasise 'the critical importance of breast-feeding in developing countries'.

1973
The New Internationalist first exposes unethical artificial baby milk promotion and the connection with malnutrition to the general public. Statements by Drs. Hendricks and Morley.

1974
War on Want follow up with their report The Baby Killer.

'Nestlé Kills Babies' is the title of the Swiss Third World Action Group of The Baby Killer. Nestlé sues the Group for defamation.

World Health Assembly adopt a resolution recommending member states to promote breastfeeding and cut publicity for artificial baby milk - including the adoption of marketing codes.

US Consumers Union provides further evidence of the dangers of bottle-feeding. US church-based groups undertake research into US artificial baby milk companies and strongly criticise their marketing practices.

The mid 1970s

Criticism within professional medical circles increases but the only response from companies is unfulfilled declarations of intent. At the same time promotional activity is stepped up.

November 1975

Nestlé case opens in November and arouses great interest around the world. Baby milk companies create International Council of Infant Food Industries (ICIFI) a few days before trial and issue a vague 'Code of Ethics'.

1976

US Court submission by Sisters of the Precious Blood documenting their charge that Bristol Myers baby milk company promote their products where chronic poverty or ignorance could lead to misuse.

1977

Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC) formed to change the practices of Nestlé and US baby milk companies.

Nestlé Boycott launched

1978

US Senate hearings on baby milk sales in Third World directed by Senator Kennedy prompts the World Health Organization to call an international meeting.

1979

WHO and UNICEF jointly organise an October conference in Geneva on infant feeding attended by representatives from governments, the baby food industry and action groups. The baby milk manufacturers publicly accept joint recommendations, including:

- prohibition or promotion to public
- proposal for international marketing code of ethics.

International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) created. They document over 1000 violations of the October 1979 agreement.

FOOD POLITICS:

DEATH